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ONTARIO

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1968

PREPARED BY

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

950 YONGE STREET

TORONTO, ONTARIO

*Country studies, economic studies*







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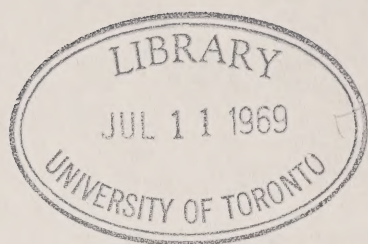
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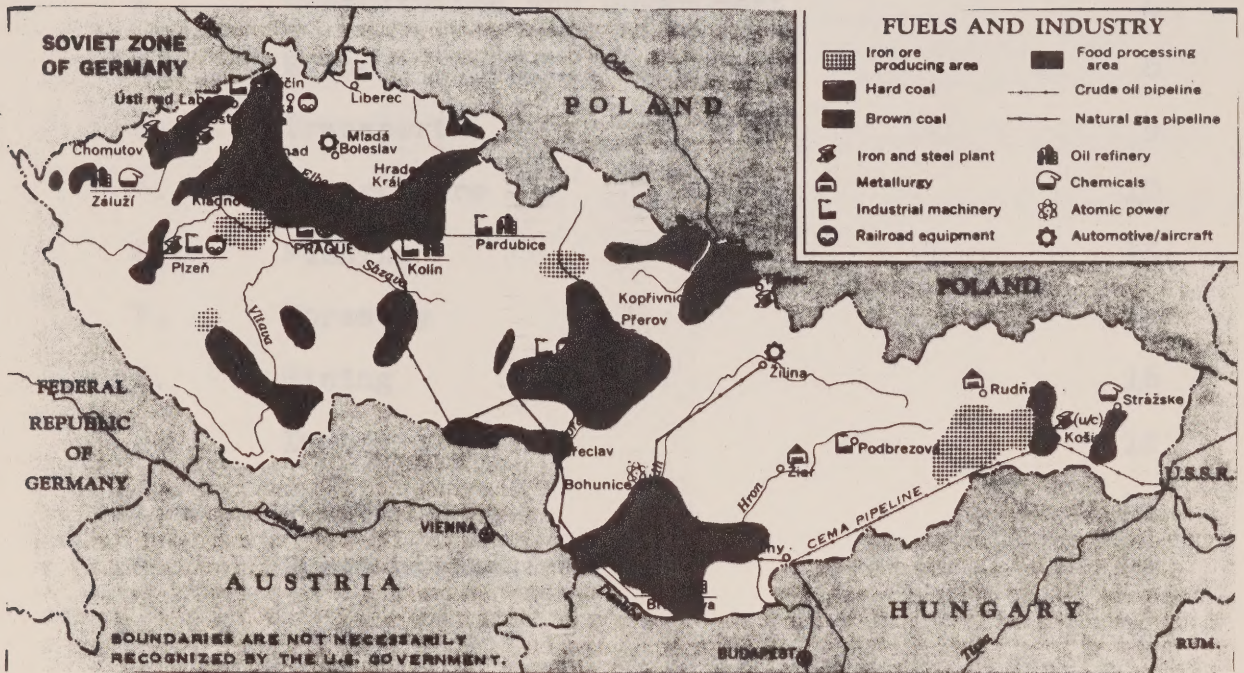
August 1968

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## CZECHOSLOVAKIA





# 1. INTRODUCTION






## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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## Highlights on Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia has an area of 49,381 square miles. Capital is Prague (1,029,676 inhabitants). Czechoslovakia has 14.2 million inhabitants (1966); 65.1% are Czechs and 28.6% are Slovaks: 6.3% minorities.

Nearly 80% of Czechoslovakian industry is located in Bohemia and Moravia and the remaining 20% in Slovakia.

Czechoslovakia ranks among the economically developed countries. With recent collectivization in agriculture nearing completion, probably nine-tenths of the national wealth and nearly 100% of the means of production are in collective ownership. The private sector is insignificant. It consists of small-scale private enterprises based on individual labour and excluding the employment of others.

With the introduction of the new economic system, Czechoslovakia seeks decentralization of industry, the introduction of productivity-based wages, improvement in quality of goods, more initiative and freedom for managers, a semblance of Western-style free market play, systematic cuts in production costs, and abolition of state subsidies.

The Czechoslovakian plan of agricultural production is chronically unfulfilled and Czechoslovakia belongs to a permanent grain deficit area.





Although it possesses a fairly wide variety of minerals, most do not occur in abundance, and the major share of its mineral requirement has to be imported.

Czechoslovakia is the most industrialized country in East Europe. The postwar development of its industry did not proceed at an even pace. The greatest expansion was in chemicals, rubber and asbestos, followed by engineering and metal working and building materials. The slowest production increase was most evident in the food, cellulose, paper and printing industries.

Under present conditions of development in the Czechoslovakian economy, electrification is one of the principal agents upon which its progress depends. The mainstay of its electrical power system is thermal power. Reserves of nuclear fuel are relatively substantial.

In 1966, the G.N.P. exceeded \$25,700 million, of which about half was made up of industrial output and construction.

Foreign Trade has always been an important factor in the Czechoslovakian national economy. In Czechoslovakia there exists the constant need for substantial imports of raw materials agricultural products and capital goods. It is almost entirely dependent upon exports to pay for its imports of raw materials.

The pattern of Czechoslovakian foreign trade by commodity groups, changed considerably in the past fifteen years.

In 1967, Czechoslovakian exports were slightly in excess of US\$3 billion and imports US\$2.7 billion.





Socialist countries accounted for 70% of Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade over the last decade. The share of Western countries in the total volume of its foreign trade is about 18%.

Czechoslovakia is today one of Canada's largest foreign trade partners, among East European countries.

Canadian foreign trade with Czechoslovakia, 1965-1967, was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
1965	15,965	34,762
1966	21,709	5,080
1967	28,529	10,970

During the first quarter of 1968, Canada imported from Czechoslovakia to the value \$8.0 million and exported only \$0.71 million.

Exports from Ontario to Czechoslovakia in 1966, amounted to \$3.6 million or 71.5 of total Canadian exports to Czechoslovakia in that year.

Wheat represented the major share in Canadian exports to Czechoslovakia. In 1967, it was 67.3% of total Canadian exports.

The changes in economic policy in Czechoslovakia and the drive for modernization, present to us increasing opportunities for exports, technical exchanges and licensing agreements.

Mr. Aleksander Dubcek, was elected First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in January 1968, succeeding





Antonin Novotny. The newly-elected President of Czechoslovakia is General Ludvik Svoboda.

The changes which occur in Czechoslovakia are basically political: changes in the Czechoslovakian economy, until now, are negligible. The economy continues to be dominated by large state monopolistic trusts. Domestic market mechanism, in the western sense, is non-existent and Czechoslovakian industry is still not exposed to the normal pressures of world markets.



## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### 1. Geography

Czechoslovakia lies in Central Europe, bordering on Poland (864 miles), the Soviet Union (60 miles), Hungary (422 miles), Austria (367 miles), West Germany (221 miles) and East Germany (285 miles). It has an area of 49,381 square miles.

The major natural divisions of the country are, the Bohemian Massif, the Moravian Corridor and the Slovak Western Carpathians.

These three divisions correspond to three areas of distinct, though related geological characters. Bohemia is a mosaic of hills and depressions with most of its surface below 1,500 ft. but rising 5,000 ft. in the bordering ranges. Moravia forms a link between the Danubian lowlands and those of the Oder and Vltava Basins. Slovakia consists mainly of mountainous country, a result of the Alpine movement. Of these three areas, Bohemia is essentially urban and industrial, Slovakia rural and agricultural, and Moravia industrial in the northeast and agricultural in the southwest.

There are two important mountain systems: the Carpathians in the eastern parts of Moravia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia, and the Sudeten Mountains in the west along the frontiers with Germany. The principal rivers are, the Labe, the Oder, the Morava, the Vltava, the Danube and the Tisza. Through its rivers Czechoslovakia is connected with the North Sea (at Hamburg), the Baltic (at Szczecin) and the Black Sea (at Constanza).





The chief cities of Czechoslovakia are:

Population (1966)

Prague (capital)	1,029,676	Plzen (Pilsen)	143,181
Brno	332,729	Kosice	112,774
Bratislava	276,372	Olomouc	77,627
Ostrava	270,285	Usti nad Labem	72,797

Source: The Europa Yearbook

Pilsen, probably is best known for its production of munitions and its world famous beer.

Bratislava is the capital of Slovakia. Other cities of significance are, Chomutov, Teplice-Sanov, Ceske Budejovice and Zlin.

Practically all trade in Czechoslovakia is concentrated in a few big cities. Prague is the capital of Czechoslovakia and, as a result of its outstanding position in national affairs, the city has attracted a large population. It has the advantage of being situated on a tributary of the Elbe River.

Nearly 80% of Czechoslovakian industry is located in Bohemia and Moravia, and the remaining 20% in Slovakia. The most important industrial region is northern Moravia which provides 17% of the total industrial output. The north Bohemian region accounts for 11%. The central and western Bohemian regions and the capital Prague, each turn out approximately 10% of the total national production. The least industrialized of the remaining regions are southern Bohemia, with a share of 4% and eastern Slovakia with 3%.





The Czechoslovak State, as re-constituted in 1945, was territorially smaller than before, because on June 29, 1945, a part of Carpathia - Ruthenia, was ceded to the Soviet Union.

## 2. Climate

Winters in Czechoslovakia are fairly cold in the lowlands and are quite rigorous in the uplands, particularly in the higher reaches of the Carpathians. Summer temperatures range from warm in the lowlands to cool in the higher uplands.

In Czechoslovakia there is a transition in climate from the oceanic type of Western Europe, to the continental type, characteristic of the East European lowlands. The variety is the result of varying altitudes.

All the upland areas show the influence of westerly winds from the Atlantic by their high rainfalls, while the neighbouring basins have a low precipitation and a high range in temperatures. Thus Prague has an average temperature of 37°F. (January 29°F, July 66°F) and Brno of more than 40°F.

## 3. Population

Czechoslovakia has 14,240,000 inhabitants (1966). In terms of ethnic groups, the population division was as follows:

Czechs	65.1%
Slovaks	28.6%
Hungarians	3.9%
Germans	0.9%
Polish and others	1.5%



The United Nations estimates that by 1980, the population of Czechoslovakia will be 15,832,000. In 1963, the density of population in Czechoslovakia was 109 persons per square kilometre, (1 square kilometre = 0.3861 square miles).

The Czechoslovakian natural increase in population remains considerably below that of the less developed socialist countries.

In Czechoslovakia, there is a severe labour shortage in several branches of the economy. Under Czechoslovakian law, men under 65 and women under 60, except sick persons and housewives with small children, must work. Coupled with this legal obligation, there has been considerable economic pressure on the population to enter the ranks of the employed.

The two regions of Czechoslovakia - Czechlands and Slovakia, contrast sharply in terms of labour force composition. Slovakia, has been, and still is today, the more agricultural of the two. In 1958, 47 per cent of the employed population in Slovakia was working in agriculture, and only 29 per cent in industry. In the Czechlands, less than one fourth of the employed population was working in agriculture and forestry, and 46 per cent in industry.

#### 4. Constitution and Government

After World War II, the democratic constitution of 1920 was abandoned and a Soviet-type constitution was promulgated on





June 9, 1948. It proclaimed that the Czechoslovak State was a socialist republic ("a people's democracy") and a unitary state. The state is composed of two Slav nations, the Czechs and the Slovaks, both possessing equal rights. Under the new constitution, power was heavily concentrated in the National Assembly.

The present constitution replacing that of 1948 was promulgated on July 11, 1960. A Soviet kind of constitution makes the 300 members of the unicameral Parliament chosen for four years, the supreme organ of the State. However, substantive power rests in the Government, composed of the president, elected by Parliament for a term of five years and the Presidium, composed of the prime minister, 4 vice premiers and 27 ministers. The highest policy-making and executive organ in the country is the Politburo of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party.

As well as the National Assembly in Czechoslovakia, there are representative bodies: the Slovak National Council, and the regional, district, municipal and local National Committees. The scope of the Slovak National Council is limited to regional economic and cultural matters.

Mr. Alexander Dubcek, was elected First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, by the Central Committee on January 5, 1968, in succession to Antonin Novotny who had held the post since 1953 and had combined it with that of Head of State<sup>(1)</sup>. President A. Novotny resigned on March 22, 1968,

Note: The replacement of Mr. A. Novotny by Mr. A. Dubcek, was followed by a rapid process of liberalization, involving the abolition of censorship and return of a certain degree of freedom of speech and expression in the Press.





from the post of President of Czechoslovakia, an office he had held since 1957. The newly elected President of Czechoslovakia is General Ludvik Svoboda (72).

## 5. Economy General

Czechoslovakia ranks among the economically highly developed countries. Its share in world industrial production is estimated to be about 1.4 per cent and its share of world population only 0.43 per cent.

Shortly after the communist take-over in Czechoslovakia in 1948, industry and trade were nationalized, and strict centralized planning and direction were introduced.

According to the Czechoslovakian Constitution, State (national) property comprises mineral resources, the basic sources of power, forests, waterways, the means of industrial production, public transport and communications, banks and insurance companies, radio, television and films.

With recent collectivization of agriculture nearing completion, probably nine-tenths of the national wealth and nearly 100% of the means of production are in collective ownership.

Today in Czechoslovakia, there is no personal income of importance other than from employment and agriculture. Income from property is limited to interest from relatively small money deposits in state banks. Rentals from remaining private houses have to be deposited in blocked accounts and can be used only for repair of the house.



The private sector is insignificant. It consists of small-scale private enterprises based on one's own labour and excluding the employment of others, (e.g. laundering, shoe-shining, small tailoring jobs, shoe making, carpentry, hair-dressing, car washing and the sale of refreshments and souvenirs).

For Czechoslovakia's national economy, with its limited base of raw materials and relatively small domestic market, the matter of foreign trade is of basic importance. Czechoslovakia ranks among the leading exporting countries; its share in world exports in 1964 was 1.55 per cent.

Czechoslovakia has long been a major exporter of manufactured goods. But because it is a small industrial country it has been obliged to specialize, in order to enjoy the benefits of low cost production. At the same time, agricultural output remained at prewar levels and it was necessary to import additional foodstuffs.

In 1950, 34.7 per cent of Czechoslovakian exports went to Western countries. This percentage fell in 1960 to 16.6%. In 1966 it was 18.6%. The principal reason for this decline was rapidly increasing production costs and a lag in technical development.

Economic difficulties forced Czechoslovakia to switch its industries to a variant of the Liberman profit incentive system. The Czechoslovakian economists have, in the last





two years, formulated the basic outlines of their New Economic Model and had it accepted by the party leadership. Instead of the orthodox Communist economic system, they wanted decentralization of industry, the introduction of productivity-based wages, improvement in quality of goods, more initiative and freedom for managers, a semblance of Western-style free market play, systematic cuts in production costs, and abolition of state subsidies.

The principal aims of the new economic system are designed:

1. To establish an entirely new relationship between planning and the mechanics of the market.
2. To establish profit as the only valid and measurable indicator for the success of an industrial operation.
3. To introduce incentives which will improve production and foreign trade.

According to these new economic ideas, production should be exposed to a certain amount of pressure both from the market and the customers, and profit-ability must be the basic criterion of economic efficiency. The efficiency of enterprises is judged not by volume of production but by ability to sell products on a profitable basis.

The new organisation of Czechoslovakian industrial enterprises will be based on management, controlled by elected Boards. Members of these Boards will be elected by the workers and could then co-opt outside experts. Responsibility for operations, as well as for development programs, would rest with management. The elected Board could only criticise and suggest amendments.



With the acceptance of these economic reforms, the enterprises were made fully responsible for the financing of investment, and a marketing economy is gradually taking shape. The new system of management will encourage greater initiative and flexibility in production.

### 5a. Transportation

By virtue of its geographic position, Czechoslovakia's transport system plays an important role in its economy. First in importance is the railway transportation system.

In Eastern Europe, railways carry a much greater share of the total amount of freight and passenger traffic than in Western countries. The geographical reasons for this are obvious. Soviet raw materials are a great distance from the western industrial fringe of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. These areas are mostly inaccessible to maritime shipping, and conveniently placed inland waterways are scarce.

Transport in Czechoslovakia, 1964-1966, was as follows:

	1964	1965	1966
Railway Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	213,946	218,527	224,070
Passengers . . . (millions)	562.1	569.1	560.1
Public Road Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	179,227	195,578	219,331
Passengers . . . (millions)	1,569.4	1,635.9	1,672.2
Waterway Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	4,498	4,056	4,346
Passengers: . . . (thousands)	4,091	4,331	3,896
Air Transport			
Freight . . . (tons)	23,387	24,456	24,140
Passengers . . . (thousands)	1,050	1,245	1,360

Source: The Europa Year Book





The main inland waterways in Europe which have several important north-south navigable rivers are: the Danube, the Elbe and the Oder, all either originating in or passing through Czechoslovakia. In co-operation with its neighbours - including Austria - Czechoslovakia plans the construction of a channel to connect the three rivers, thus establishing a major European waterway between the North Sea and the Baltic in the North, and the Black Sea in the South.

The total length of the navigable river sections in Czechoslovakia is 603 kilometres.

Although road transport is now growing much faster than rail, railways still figure largely in development programs. Civil aviation in Czechoslovakia is important and there are about 60 regular internal services.

In 1967, the number of motor locomotives was increased to 168 units and at the end of 1967, 2022 km or 14.9% of the overall length of railways was electrified.

According to a statement made by the Czechoslovakian Minister of Transport in November 1967, Czechoslovak Railways need to purchase 4,500 freight cars and 500 passenger coaches.

## 6. Agriculture

Land utilization in Czechoslovakia 1967, in thousand hectares was as follows:



Total area	12,787
Agricultural land	7,144
Arable land	5,054
Permanent meadows	984
Pastures	788
Vineyards	29
Hopfields	10
Non agricultural land	5,643

The acreage of agricultural land per head of population is 0.51 hectares, of which 0.36 hectares are arable land.

In common with other communist countries, agriculture in Czechoslovakia is for the most part collectivized. Co-operative enterprises constitute the most important form of ownership in Czechoslovakian agriculture. They are divided into various types according to the degree of collective ownership and common use of livestock and equipment.

Of the total agricultural acreage of 7,144 thousand hectares, 6,387 thousand hectares belong to various farms in the Socialist sector (state farms and co-operatives), and to private farmers, only 698 thousand hectares or less than 10% of the total. These private farms are mostly in the mountainous part of the country.

The private sector is presently limited to operations on a small-scale only. The area of cultivated land does not exceed 12 to 25 hectares, according to culture, and permanently hired labour is not permitted.

At January 1, 1965, the private sector of Czechoslovakian agriculture was composed of:





	<u>Number of farms</u>	<u>Agricultural land in '000 he.</u>
Under 2 he. agricultural land	692,921	261
2-5 he.                   "	49,702	164
5-10 he.                  "	24,251	166
10-15 he.               "	3,808	45
over 15 he.             "	652	12

The number of persons, engaged in agriculture, in the private sector decreased from 1,320 thousand in 1955 to 174 thousand in 1966.

The collectivization of agriculture moves ahead with more difficulty than other parts of the Czechoslovakian economy. Less than 1 per cent of the non-agricultural labour force, were in the private sector in 1958. There is, however, considerable Government pressure on these farmers to join the co-operatives.

During the industrialization drive in Czechoslovakia, the input of both manpower and gross investment in agricultural production was severely curtailed. The private sector suffered from disinvestment and extreme shortage of manpower. Other factors, such as the reduced area of agricultural land also had an unfavourable influence.

In postwar years, the agricultural labour force in Czechoslovakia was reduced sharply with no - over - compensating increase per worker. In 1948, 2.2 million people or 39.6 per cent of the economically active population were working in agriculture and forestry; in 1965, there were only 1.4 million or 21.1 per cent.



Farm workers have been diverted to industry, and therefore the average age of agricultural workers rose to about 50 years.

The sluggish development of production in agriculture is not in line with the aims of the planners. The Czechoslovakian plan of agricultural production is chronically unfulfilled and Czechoslovakia belongs to a permanent grain deficit area which cannot hope to feed itself. According to "Rude Pravo" (Prague, February, 1966), Czechoslovakia's agricultural production was still essentially at the prewar level. With the exception of grain, yields per hectare were lower than prewar.

Czechoslovakia's main crops, 1962-1966, in '000 metric tons were as follows:

Unit		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	'000 metric tons	1,644	1,766	1,829	1,992	2,247
Rye	"	916	880	870	822	790
Barley	"	1,752	1,620	1,429	1,399	1,608
Oats	"	905	797	669	630	746
Potatoes	"	5,002	6,506	7,656	3,678	5,846
Sugar Beet	"	5,811	8,018	7,474	5,662	7,762

Source: The Europa Yearbook

Czechoslovakia today is dependent upon imports of large quantities of agricultural products in order to meet domestic requirements. The production of several main crops was below prewar production.

This can be attributed to several factors:





1. The socialization of agriculture through ownership and collectivization.
2. The conversion of land and labour from agriculture to industry.
3. The resistance of the farmers to collectivization.

Currently, unsatisfactory output in agriculture is a continuous and irksome problem for the Czechoslovakian Government.

Net Agricultural Production in Czechoslovakia, 1960-1965, (1957/59 = 100), was as follows:

	<u>Total Output</u>	<u>Per Capita Output</u>
1960	102	102
1961	99	N.A.
1962	N.A.	N.A.
1963	104	101
1964	106	103
1965	94	94

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture: "The U.S.S.R. and East European Agriculture Situation, March 1966".

In livestock population, field cattle breeding predominates. Horses are still an important part of livestock in Czechoslovakia, although they are constantly diminishing in number as mechanization of agriculture progresses. Important domestic animals are hogs and sheep. Poultry production is also of considerable importance.

According to "Europa Yearbook", the numbers of domestic animals and dairy produce in Czechoslovakia, 1963-1965, were as follows:



Dairy Produce

		<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Milk	(million litres)	3,429	3,650	3,306	4,044
Eggs	(million)	2,515	2,695	3,007	3,080
Butter	(thousand tons)	74.1	81.5	83.6	84.2
Meat	(thousand tons)	474	516	560	544

Livestock  
( '000 )

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Cattle	4,480	4,436	4,389	4,462
Pigs	5,845	6,139	5,544	5,305
Sheep	527	568	614	670
Hens	23,638	22,772	21,465	21,307

Source: The Europa Yearbook

Higher agricultural production in Czechoslovakia can be achieved through substantially higher hectare yields and intensified livestock production.

The principles of the new economic policy are applied also to Czechoslovakian agriculture (from January 1, 1967). The prices in agriculture are based on production costs and on supply and demand. The existing organizational structure of Czechoslovakian agriculture will remain intact. The small part of Czechoslovakian agriculture - household plots - is to remain unchanged also.

6a. Fishing

Fishing in Czechoslovakia is limited to lakes and rivers. The carp catch is the most important. Requirements for domestic consumption are supplied chiefly through imports. Lakes and





rivers are systematically replenished by new fish stocks.

## 7. Forestry

Forests are the dominant feature in vegetation in almost the entire country, covering 31 per cent of its surface. All the ranges are clothed with coniferous forest (mainly spruce and fir), from the 2,500 to more than 4,000 foot level. Beech, oak and fir grow on slopes below 2,500 feet. The forest cover also provides a source of livelihood for many of the mountain people. Of the total forest area, 62% is coniferous and 38% deciduous.

Czechoslovakian forestry production, 1963-1966, was as follows:

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total Production (million cubic metres)	12.9	13.3	14.8	13.2
Softwood (million cubic metres)	10.1	10.3	11.8	10.1

Source: The Europa Yearbook, 1967

Of great significance in Czechoslovakia is the mechanization of forest work, and its total output.

For the period 1961-1970, Czechoslovakia planned its planting targets for afforestation and reforestation at 878,000 hectares. In 1966, the total afforestation was 58,551 hectares.

## 8. Mining

Although Czechoslovakia possesses a fairly wide variety of minerals, most do not occur in abundance, and the biggest share



of its mineral requirement has to be imported. The more important minerals found in Czechoslovakia are: coal, iron, and uranium ore. Other minerals include nickel, zinc ores, copper, manganese, antimony and cobalt, silver, graphite, ceramic clay, and glass sands.

Czechoslovakia has deposits of hard and brown coal and lignite. High-quality coking-coal is extracted from pits in the environs of Ostrave. Other hard-coal deposits are located near Kladno, Plzen, Rosice and Trutnov. While hard coal comes exclusively from underground mines, a substantial part of brown coal is obtained from large open-pit coal fields.

Mining production of iron ore in Czechoslovakia covers only 30% of domestic requirements. The major portion of its iron ore must be imported.

Selected mining production in Czechoslovakia, 1960-1966, was as follows:

		<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Hard Coal	million tons	28.2	28.2	27.7	26.7
Brown Coal	" "	69.3	71.5	69.0	69.9
Coke	" "	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.5
Iron Ore	" "	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2

Czechoslovakia's own resources of crude oil are very inadequate. Czechoslovakian extraction in 1966 was 190,000 tons. Imports of crude oil to Czechoslovakia are increasing from year to year. Czechoslovakia obtains crude oil from Soviet Russia by pipeline.





## 9. Industry

Czechoslovakia is the most industrialized country in East Europe. Up to 1918 Czechoslovakia had secure and sizeable outlets for her industry in the agricultural hinterland of Austria - Hungary. It was an industrially advanced country even before the First World War. Three-quarters of the industry of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was concentrated in the area which ultimately became Czechoslovakia.

During the existence of the Czechoslovakian Republic, from the end of the First World War to the beginning of the Second World War, important industrial developments took place in Czechoslovakia. During the Second World War, Czechoslovakian industry was forcibly transformed to serve the German war machine. Czechoslovakia emerged from the Second World War with its production plants having suffered the least damage in all Europe.

Between 1949 and 1966, Czechoslovakia's industrial output rose at an average of 9% annually. This growth, with emphasis on quantity production, presented the Czechoslovakian economy with some negative aspects, such as large inventories of unsaleable goods and goods of inferior quality. In 1962, the government stressed the qualitative aspects of industrial growth and began to co-ordinate industrial production with a view to market possibilities.

The postwar development of Czechoslovakian industry did not proceed at an even pace. The greatest expansion was in



chemicals, rubber and asbestos, followed by engineering and metal working, and building materials. The slowest production increase was most evident in the food, cellulose and paper and printing industries.

Today Czechoslovakia is highly industrialized. It has become one of the most industrialized countries in Europe, placing special emphasis on heavy industry.

Industrial production in Czechoslovakia is the main source of national income and industry has been the main target of economic expansion.

In Czechoslovakia, the inability to secure skilled manpower, is a greater handicap to planned growth in industry, than is the overall shortage of labour. Shortage of skilled staff has affected most acutely the key industrial branches of the economy especially the iron and steel industry.

Significantly, the difficulty in shifting skilled personnel from the Czech to Slovak regions has impeded the growth of metallurgy and chemicals.



Index of industrial production in Czechoslovakia 1957-1966, by branches.

(1955 = 100)

Branch	1957	1960	1964	1965	1966
Industry, total	121	166	199	215	230
Producer's goods	122	174	212	231	250
Consumer's goods	119	156	182	192	203
A. Branches of industry, which index of production in 1966 was above the average index of industrial production in 1966 (230)					
Chemicals, rubber, asbestos	130	204	303	340	379
Engineering and metal making	126	194	240	266	294
Building materials	143	221	239	261	281
Electric power and heat	122	174	228	244	262
Glass, china and ceramics	123	174	210	229	251
Non-ferrous metallurgy (including ore mining)	123	178	196	222	245
B. Branches of industry, which index of production in 1966 was below the average index of industrial production in 1966 (230)					
Ferrous metallurgy (including ore mining)	120	163	194	213	226
Leather, footwear	121	161	184	202	214
Fuel mining and processing	122	156	189	198	201
Clothing	110	150	175	186	196
Wood working	117	145	161	170	182
Printing	109	135	154	164	181
Cellulose and paper	113	142	159	165	173
Food	113	134	152	155	162

Source: Czechoslovakia, Statistical Abstract.

Compared with previous economic plans, in recent months considerable change is taking place in the distribution of investment in industry, where the share of mining industries and metallurgy is decreasing, while that of the chemical industry,





the production of building materials, engineering, the consumer goods and food industries are showing a marked increase.

#### 9a. Iron and Steel Industry

Czechoslovakia has an annual output of 8.5 million tons of steel. The Czechoslovak iron and steel industry employs over 155,000 workers and its yearly output amounts to about US\$1,288 million, of which about 25% is for export.

Czechoslovakia's apparent consumption of crude steel per capita in 1965, was 524 kilograms. It was surpassed only by Canada (531), West Germany (540), Sweden (682) and the United States (656).

Czechoslovak foundries can only depend partially on domestic raw materials. Czechoslovakia's production of iron ore covers only 15% of its domestic requirements. This results in difficulties in the Czechoslovakian steel industry in competition with steel works in other countries situated in areas with ample iron ore deposits or near seaports.

Czechoslovakian steel and iron production of selected goods, 1960-1966 was as follows:

		<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>
Pig iron	'000 tons	4,696	5,254	6,269
Crude steel	'000 tons	6,768	7,598	9,128
Rolled stock (excluding tubes)	'000 tons	4,481	5,106	6,518
Plates and sheets	'000 tons	879	910	1,427
Tubes	'000 tons	629	738	976



## 9b. Engineering Industry

The engineering industry in Czechoslovakia underwent rapid development and became one of the most important sectors of the national economy. It is a major factor in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade.

Today, Czechoslovakian engineering produces 85-90 per cent of the machinery and equipment required for the country's own capital construction. The output of the engineering industry is scheduled to increase by 40% in the next five years.

In heavy engineering plants, the manufacture of power equipment is undergoing priority development. The growing tasks of the Czechoslovakian chemical industry evoke the need for rapid expansion in the construction of equipment for the chemical industry. The manufacture of machines for the processing industry is also increasing.

The major role in engineering production is played by the manufacture of transport equipment; chiefly for railway and road transport.

In Czechoslovakia, there has been a substantial increase in the types of engineering products. A considerable percentage of engineering production is intended for export. Czechoslovakia is exporting diesel motors to 70 countries, making it the world's fourth largest exporter of this item. Only the United States, West Germany and Great Britain export more diesel motors. The production of machine tools is also of major





importance. The largest producers of industrial equipment are the Skoda branch enterprises in Plzen and CKD Prague. Czechoslovakian auto industry is one of the oldest in Europe. In 1967 Czechoslovakia purchased from the French auto manufacturer, Renault, licence to manufacture light lorries. The planned output in 1968 will be 12,000 lorries. Czechoslovakian engineering production increased in 1966 by 10.6%. Engineering is nowadays responsible for nearly 33% of Czechoslovakian industrial output and for about 48% of exports.

Production of selected engineering products in Czechoslovakia 1960-1966, was as follows:

	Unit	1960	1963	1966
Power generating diesel sets	Number '000 kw	2,893 290	1,441 238	2,281 402
Diesel engines	Number '000 hp	18,472 1,059	7,910 847	2,396 505
Looms	Number	4,368	6,068	4,158
Cranes	"	1,642	1,565	1,898
Metal-working machine tools	"	30,233	27,197	23,849
Tractors total	"	32,492	28,450	28,164
Ploughs tractor-drawn	"	20,831	5,752	6,875
Main-line locomotives	"	290	478	543
of which Diesel	"	121	266	347
Electric	"	169	212	196
Freight wagons and trucks	"	5,148	5,580	4,436
Lorries	"	12,385	10,297	17,960
Motor-cars	"	56,211	56,477	92,717
Calculating machines	"	34,328	29,262	26,489
Typewriters	"	112,337	147,053	211,437
Television sets	"	262,898	234,746	227,942
Domestic refrigerators, total	"	132,421	221,129	279,014
Domestic electric washers, total	"	217,543	174,513	229,699

Source: Czechoslovakia, Statistical Abstract



### 9c. Food Industry

The food industry in Czechoslovakia is, in respect of its volume of production, the second biggest industrial sector, after the engineering industry.

A restricting factor in the expansion of production in the food industry is the slow growth of agricultural production.

The food industry is, for the most part, supplying the home market, but some products are exported, e.g. Pilsner beer, Prague ham, sugar and malt. According to Czechoslovakia's Statistical Abstract, selected foodstuffs production, 1960-1966, was as follows:

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>
Meat (excluding horse meat) total tons	439,986	473,664	543,645
Canned meat "	13,108	16,004	23,791
Meat products "	191,174	209,871	215,759
Malt "	316,483	375,434	432,751
Beer '000 hectolitres	14,093	16,580	19,375

### 9d. Footwear Manufacture

Even before the Second World War, the manufacture of footwear was one of the most important branches of Czechoslovakian industry. It is also an important component of the national economy of Czechoslovakia.

Today, the Czechoslovakian footwear industry manufactures more than 100 million pairs of shoes annually. In per capita production, Czechoslovakia has far surpassed the most highly developed industrial countries.

Czechoslovakian footwear production, 1960-1966, was as follows:



	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>
	(thousand pairs)		
Footwear, total	96,201	91,442	101,230
of which Leather	44,102	45,408	51,257
Other	13,761	15,099	36,806
Rubber	38,338	31,049	13,167

Source: Czechoslovakian Abstract

The biggest buyers of footwear are Czechoslovakia's neighbours, in particular the Soviet Union, the German Federal Republic, Poland and East Germany.

#### 9e. Woodworking Industry

The most rapid growth in production was attained in the wood-working industry. Growth of this industry has been influenced by the expansion of the building trade and by the considerable demand for wood and wood products.

For many decades more timber has been taken from the forests in Czechoslovakia than could be replaced by natural growth. Total afforestation decreased from 99,313 ha. in 1960 to 55,551 ha. in 1966.

Production of selected products in the woodworking industry, 1960-1966, was as follows:

		<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>
Sawn timber, soft	'000 m <sup>2</sup>	3,467	3,180	3,096
Sawn timber, hard	"	504	516	552
Chipboard, hardwood	tons	28,836	52,878	67,813
Chipboard, softwood	"	9,668	10,249	11,593
Plywood, panels	m <sup>3</sup>	183,878	188,335	164,374
Veneer	'000 m <sup>2</sup>	33,840	45,051	44,954

Source: Czechoslovakia, Statistical Abstract

Note: 1 m<sup>2</sup> = 1.1960 square yards  
 1 m<sup>3</sup> = 35.3166 cubic feet





## 9f. Chemical Industry

The Czechoslovakian Seven-Year Plan of Development classes the chemical industry as one of ranking priority.

The heavy chemical industry, the industry of oils and fuels, tars, dyes, paints, varnishes, etc. has been built up on the basis of chemical processing of brown coal and imported raw materials.

According to "Statistical Abstract, 1968", Czechoslovakian production of selected chemical products, 1960-1966, was as follows:

	Unit	1960	1963	1966
Nitrogenous fertilizers	tons/N	139,881	153,811	250,523
Phosphatic fertilizers	tons/P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	146,964	203,191	261,046
Sulphuric acid (100% acid)	tons	553,207	725,137	982,139
Hydrochloric acid (as 32% acid)	tons	76,032	92,983	126,024
Soda ash	tons	74,093	57,313	65,997
Sodium hydroxide (100%)	tons	114,850	143,504	175,570
Paints and enamel	tons	61,604	50,224	72,459
Man-made fibres (excluding glass fibres)	tons	62,267	75,385	82,893
Plastics and synthetic resins (excluding synthetic rubber and man-made fibres)	tons	63,621	95,062	144,826

Nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers occupy an important place in the Czechoslovakian chemical industry. The demand for potash fertilizers is met by imports. Man-made fibres, plastics and synthetic resins account for an ever increasing share in the chemical industry. Viscose fibres still lead but synthetic fibres are fast making headway.



### 9g. Glass and Ceramic Industries

The glass and ceramic industries were considerably developed in the past century. This was backed by rich mineral resources of glass maker's sands, kaolin, limestone and dolomites.

The Czechoslovakian glass industry turns out sheet, flat, and hollow glass, technical, laboratory and optical glass, as well as various kinds of glassware and decorative glass products.

Czechoslovak crystal, porcelain and costume jewellery are exported.

In 1966, Czechoslovakia produced 30.3 million m<sup>2</sup> (1) sheet glass, drawn glass, and china-ware to the value of \$42 million

### 9h. Pulp and Paper Industry

In the paper industry, the production capacity of the mills has been substantially extended in recent years.

Wood pulp production in Czechoslovakia was (in thousand metric tons):

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Mechanical pulp (air-dry weight)	138	140	140	140	140	160
Chemical pulp (air-dry weight)	443	445	452	453	452	456
Newsprint	34	38	40	42	59	78
Paper other than newsprint	410	418	429	429	433	441

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook.

Note: 1 m<sup>2</sup> = 1.1960 square yards  
1 m<sup>3</sup> = 35.3166 cubic feet



Paper production in Czechoslovakia, 1960-1966, was as follows:

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>
Paper, tons	443,214	471,105	544,461
Cardboard, tons	169,714	188,495	184,077
Paperbags	46,759	47,460	52,945

As a means of improving the industrial output, the concentration of industry in Czechoslovakia has been integrated to a greater extent than in any other Central European country. By 1959, the 1,417 industrial firms existing in 1948 had been merged into 929. Further, Czechoslovakian enterprises are encouraged to enter into mutual long-term transactions stabilizing their sales and purchases. Such arrangements are to form the basis for long term plans.

Within the plans for industrial production, priority will be given to the chemical, metallurgical and engineering industries. Emphasis in the production of durable consumer goods and food-stuffs will be on improvement in quality and variety.

Investment activities in Czechoslovakia are concentrated in heavy industry, in the metallurgical industry, and in the chemical industry, particularly in the sector of man-made fibres for the textile industry and the production of plastics and fertilizers.





## 10 & 11. Energy

### a) Electricity

Under present conditions of development in the Czechoslovakian economy, electrification is one of the principal agents upon which its progress depends. The mainstay of Czechoslovakia's electrical power system is thermal power.

Production of electric power in Czechoslovakia in million KWH, 1962-1966, was as follows:

	<u>Million KWH</u>			
	Total	Steam	Hydro	Internal Combustion
1962	28,732	25,569	3,007	156
1963	29,861	27,419	2,289	153
1964	31,983	29,135	2,727	121
1965	34,190	29,659	4,456	75
1966	36,528	32,243	4,456	29

Source: Czechoslovakia, Statistical Abstract.

In Czechoslovakia hydro-electricity plays a modest role in power economy. About two-thirds of its exploitable resources are located in Slovakia. Practical feasibility of exploitation is limited by the lack of workable sites, as well as by growing water requirements for human consumption and for industrial and agricultural uses.

Most of the thermal plants in Czechoslovakia are fired with low-quality fuels. High grade coal makes up only about one-third of the fuel used in the production of power. Fuel, in the form



of lignite from the North Bohemian coal district, is of low caloric value with considerable ash, sulphur and water content.

The requirements of electric power are greater than domestic production, consequently Czechoslovakia imports electric power. The import, 1964-1966, in million KWH was as follows:

1964	1,244
1965	1,427
1966	1,316

Czechoslovakia's per capita consumption of 2,550 KWH, ranks among the ten leading electric power-consuming countries in the world.

By 1966, 1,316 million KWH were imported, and it is clear that new sources of energy must be developed. There is an agreement with Hungary to erect a hydro-electric project on the Danube, producing 3,800 million kilowatt hours per year, which would be divided equally between the two countries.

Czechoslovakia plans an annual increase in electrical power, from 1960 to 1970, of 9.5% per year, to give a total output in 1970 of 55,000 to 60,000 million kilowatt-hours annually.

Czechoslovakia's largest electric power plant is now under construction at Pocerady, in the district of Louny.

#### b) Atomic Energy

Czechoslovakia has relatively substantial reserves of nuclear fuel. With its well developed industry and increased needs for new power sources, it is now making great progress in its nuclear



power programme. According to Czechoslovakian sources, a nuclear power station is needed for natural uranium in order to be able to rely on the country's own raw material base.

Czechoslovakia's first nuclear power station - the 150 M.W. natural uranium, heavy-water moderated, gas-cooled reactor at Bohunice, is progressing satisfactorily. It is expected to become operational in 1968.

In Czechoslovakia, there is also the Institute for Nuclear Research at Rež. It has a 2 M.W. research reactor which is used for experimental work and for the production of radio-isotopes.

In the field of nuclear energy, cooperation inside the East European Communist Bloc has always been close, though in a very special form - thereby safeguarding the controlling position of the Soviet Union. Apart from the Czechoslovakian national power programmes, great interest has been shown in proposed international cooperation between the Soviet Bloc countries, in the exchange of electrical power.

Czechoslovakia estimated that, after 1970, and more especially after 1980, it would have a considerable shortage in power needs and supply. The necessity to speed up the construction of further atomic power plants in order to meet expanded power requirements, may oblige Czechoslovakia to revise its original intention of relying entirely on its own development and research.





Some of the future programmes have now been agreed upon, at least in respect of the next two or three stations. By the end of 1970, Czechoslovakia will start its second reactor (A2), the assembly of which is to be completed in 1972-73. Like A-1, it will be located in Jaslovske Bohunice near Trnova, Slovakia. This power station will be linked up with Czechoslovakia's national power system, and will save an estimated 300,000 tons of standard fuel units or 900,000 tons of soft coal annually if utilized only at 70% capacity.

In Czechoslovakia, radioisotopes are being used in even greater quantities, particularly in medical applications. The number of industrial plants using radioisotopes now exceeds 200.

In the past, Czechoslovakia has cooperated mainly with the Soviet Union in atomic matters. However, as it approaches the level of large-scale output of atomic power facilities, opportunities may arise for other countries with experience in this field to participate.

## 12. Gross National Product

The proportion of Gross National Product going through the state budget is much larger in Czechoslovakia than in Western countries. State receipts and state expenditures reach a level equal to almost two-thirds of G.N.P. In West Germany and in the United States, less than one-fifth, and in the United Kingdom less than one-fourth of the G.N.P. has been reallocated through the state budget in recent years.



In 1966, the G.N.P. exceeded \$25,700 million, of which about half was made up of industrial output and construction.

In 1967, the national income in Czechoslovakia rose by 8%, industrial output by 7% and agricultural production by  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

National income and social product, as presently defined in Eastern Europe, refers only to the sphere of material production. This does not mean that they exclude all services: they include services connected with the production and distribution of material products such as trade, transportation of goods, legal services, etc.



### 13. Foreign Trade

Foreign trade has always been an important factor in the Czechoslovakian national economy. Czechoslovakia depends almost entirely on exports to pay for its imports of raw materials. Measures to expand foreign trade and to increase foreign currency earnings, are given special priority.

Before the Second World War, Czechoslovakia was one of those industrially advanced European countries which lived by intensive world-wide trade and widely ramified connections with the world capital market.

Czechoslovakia's share of World Trade, 1929-1965, as a percentage of the total, was as follows:

1929	1.7
1938	1.4
1950	1.1
1962	1.4
1964	1.4
1965	1.4

Currently, foreign trade in Czechoslovakia is a state monopoly. This state monopoly detracts from the expansion of foreign trade, and its effect is similar to that of quantitative import restrictions in other countries. The supreme authority in the Czechoslovakian monopoly of foreign trade is the Ministry of Foreign Trade. It prepares the foreign trade plan and is responsible for its consummation.

Foreign Trade Corporations have general licenses to enter into obligatory negotiations with foreign correspondents. They must





respect targets set by the plan, as to exports, imports and foreign exchanges. Each corporation is responsible for a related group of products. Recently, some Foreign Trade Corporations in Czechoslovakia are being converted into shareholder companies, in which Czechoslovak enterprises manufacturing for export, and Czechoslovakian buyers of imported goods, participate on an investment capital basis.

The new system of economic management is resulting in a radical re-organization of the foreign trading network. In some cases, especially capital goods, foreign trade corporations have been taken over by industrial units. ČKD Praha has taken over part of Strojexport; Škodaexport has been formed as a subsidiary of the Škoda heavy engineering enterprise. Technoexport is now part of the chemical engineering branch enterprise, Chepos Jablonex is part of Jablonec Costume Jewelry branch enterprise. In other cases, joint corporations, with foreign trading and industry enterprise stockholders, have been established. In still other cases the foreign trade corporations remain independent of the producer or buyer, but both participate in trade negotiations. As a stimulus to better export results, producing and trading firms are given a share of the foreign currency obtained through export deals. In Czechoslovakia there exists the constant need for substantial imports of raw materials, agricultural products and capital goods. The relationship in percentage terms between the imports of finished products and raw materials and fuels, was as follows:



<u>Year</u>	<u>Finished Products (1)</u>	<u>Raw Materials, Fuels, Materials For Production, including Raw Materials for Foodstuffs (2)</u>
1948	23.8	76.2
1953	27.3	72.7
1959	33.7	66.3
1960	35.3	64.7
1961	36.8	63.2
1962	40.6	59.4
1963	40.3	59.7
1964	41.0	59.0
1965	43.8	56.2
1966	47.7	52.3

Note: (1) In "Finished Products" include: Machinery, equipment and tools for production, foodstuffs, nonfoodstuff goods for consumption.

(2) In "Raw Materials and Fuels" include: Fuels, raw materials, cattle and other animals for breeding purposes, raw materials for the production of foodstuffs.

The development of Czechoslovakian imports, according to basic groups of commodities, 1964-1966, total (in million Kčs) and percentage of total, was as follows:

<u>Groups of Commodities</u>	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Total imports -	17,488	100	19,242	100	19,699	100
of which:						
I. Machinery, equipment and tools for pro- duction	4,918	28.1	5,758	29.9	6,380	32.4
II. Fuels, raw materials, and materials	8,475	48.5	9,395	48.9	8,938	45.4
a) fuels, mineral raw materials and metals	4,833	27.6	5,297	27.5	4,723	24.0
b) chemicals, fert- ilizers and raw rubber	1,322	7.6	1,462	7.6	1,495	7.6
c) building mat- erials, blocks and other products	113	0.7	238	1.3	232	1.2



Groups of Commodities	1964		1965		1966	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
d) raw materials of vegetable and animal origin (without food- stuffs)	2,207	12.6	2,398	12.5	2,488	12.6
III. Cattle and other animals for breeding purposes	17	0.1	24	0.1	16	0.1
IV. Foodstuffs, in- cluding raw mat- erials	3,415	19.5	3,059	15.9	3,218	16.3
a) raw materials for the produc- tion of foodstuffs	1,829	10.4	1,380	7.2	1,360	6.9
b) foodstuffs	1,586	9.1	1,679	8.7	1,858	9.4
V. Nonfoodstuff goods for consump- tion	663	3.8	1,006	5.2	1,147	5.8

Source: Facts on Czechoslovak Foreign Trade

Czechoslovakia's import market is dominated by machines and raw materials, and, to a lesser degree, consumer goods.

Due to its incomplete raw material base and low per capita area of land, Czechoslovakia will of necessity, have to rely on imports of many raw materials and foodstuffs. i.e. wood, cotton, rubber and wheat are imported in large quantities.

Important import items also were: iron and steel, electronic and other sophisticated instrumentation, coal, agricultural and material handling equipment, coffee and coca.

According to the Economic Digest of the Chamber of Commerce of Czechoslovakia (June 1967), the estimates of imports of selected engineering consumer goods indicate the following trend during years 1965-1980, in pieces:





	1965	1970	1975	1980
Passenger cars	13,000	24,196	30,000	50,000
Single-track vehicles	2,000	17,000	10,000	10,000
Bicycles	98,000	75,000	70,000	50,000
TV receivers	54,500	80,000	120,000	150,000
Radio receivers	102,700	119,000	200,000	250,000
Refrigerators	31,200	35,000	10,000	20,000
Household washing machines	-	15,000	30,000	50,000
Sewing and knitting machines	553	50,000	80,000	90,000

Czechoslovakia's most important trading partners prior to World War II, were Germany, the United States, Austria and Great Britain. Trade with the Soviet Union amounted to less than 2% of the overall total.

Territorial structure of Czechoslovakian imports from principal areas, in total and in percentage terms, 1963-1966, was as follows, (total million Kcs):

Groups of Countries	1964		1965		1966	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Imports	17,488	100	19,242	100	19,699	100
Socialist countries	12,693	72.6	14,120	73.4	13,847	70.3
of which:						
COMECON	12,035	68.8	13,115	68.1	12,678	64.4
Other countries	4,795	27.4	5,122	26.6	5,852	29.7
of which:						
Advanced capitalist countries	3,374	19.3	3,614	18.8	4,193	21.3
of which:						
ECM	1,129	6.5	1,357	7.1	1,617	8.2
EFTA	1,359	7.8	1,414	7.3	1,765	8.9
Economically developing countries	1,421	8.1	1,508	7.8	1,659	8.4
of which:						
Asiatic countries	685	3.9	690	3.6	702	3.5
African countries	519	3.0	537	2.8	707	3.6
American countries	216	1.2	281	1.4	250	1.3

Source: Facts on Czechoslovak Foreign Trade



The pattern of Czechoslovakian foreign trade by commodity groups changed considerably in the last fifteen years. The most striking feature is the great rise in the export of machinery and equipment for industry. Czechoslovakia's aim, in its export policy, is to increase the quantity and quality of its industrial production for export.

Consumer goods are the most rapidly growing commodities in East-European trade as the approach to mass affluence opens vast new markets and as trading relations are adjusted to accommodate expanding demand. One feature of this development is the increase in trade with Western countries.

The relationship in percentage terms between the exports of finished products and raw materials and fuels in Czechoslovakia was as follows:

Year	Finished Products	Raw Materials, Fuels, Materials For Production, Including Raw Materials for Foodstuffs
1948	54.8	45.2
1953	59.6	40.4
1959	68.2	31.8
1960	68.3	31.7
1961	68.1	31.9
1962	70.0	30.0
1963	70.8	29.2
1964	67.8	32.2
1965	68.0	32.0
1966	69.1	30.9

Source: Facts on Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade, Prague

Engineering plays a significant role in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. Some branches of the engineering industry export more than 50% of their products (steam turbines, rolling mills, equipment for the chemical industry, crude oil processing



equipment, sugar factories).

In 1966 exports, a marked increase was registered in machinery and equipment for the western and particularly for the developing countries. Some increase was also registered by the exports of industrial consumer goods.

In 1967, Czechoslovakian exports were slightly in excess of US\$3 billion and imports US\$2.7 billion. Exchange of goods with communist countries rose in 1967, by 3.6% and reached a total of US\$4 billion, while Czechoslovakian trade with Western countries remained practically at the 1966 level - about US\$816 million in exports and about US\$800 million in imports.

The pattern of Czechoslovakian foreign trade in 1967 did not register any dramatic change. Imports of machinery and equipment from Western countries showed further growth. Czechoslovakia imports, 1967, consisted mostly of crude oil, sulphur, fertilizers, crude rubber, wood pulp, tobacco, wheat etc. Increased exports included metal-working machines, tractors, papers, glassware, shoes, etc.

Development and commodity structure of Czechoslovakian exports, according to basic groups of commodities, 1963-1966, total (in million Kcs) and percentage of total, was as follows:





Groups of Commodities	1964		1965		1966	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total exports-	18,545	100	19,357	100	19,764	100
of which:						
I. Machinery, equipment and tools for production	8,716	47.0	9,385	48.5	9,822	49.7
II. Fuels, raw materials and materials	5,631	30.4	5,890	30.4	5,809	29.4
a) fuels, mineral raw materials and metals	3,868	20.9	3,937	20.3	3,739	18.9
b) chemicals, fertili- zers and raw rubber	641	3.5	732	3.8	772	3.9
c) building materials, blocks and other products	260	1.4	291	1.5	306	1.6
d) raw materials of vegetable and animal origin (without foodstuffs)	862	4.6	930	4.8	992	5.0
III. Cattle and other animals for breeding purposes	31	0.2	34	0.2	16	0.
IV. Foodstuffs, including raw materials	967	5.2	854	4.4	764	3.9
a) raw materials for the production of foodstuffs	305	1.6	281	1.4	294	1.5
b) foodstuffs	662	3.6	573	3.0	470	2.4
V. Nonfoodstuff goods for consumption	3,200	17.2	3,194	16.5	3,353	17.0

Source: Facts on Czechoslovak Foreign Trade

Apart from traditional export products such as glass, footwear, textiles and costume jewelery, Czechoslovakia's chief exports are: machine tools, diesel and electric motors, turbines and generators, electric furnaces, motorcycles, cars and trucks, machinery and parts, and household appliances.

The territorial structure in Czechoslovakian exports, to principal areas, in total and in percentage terms, 1964-1966, was as follows, (total million Kcs):



Groups of Countries	1964		1965		1966	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Exports	18,545	100	19,357	100	19,764	100
Socialist countries	13,691	73.8	14,151	73.1	13,883	70.3
of which:						
COMECON	12,622	68.1	13,156	68.0	12,637	63.9
Other countries	4,854	26.2	5,206	26.9	5,881	29.7
of which:						
Advanced capitalist countries	3,058	16.5	3,305	17.1	3,679	18.6
of which:						
ECM	1,396	7.5	1,425	7.4	1,556	7.9
EFTA	1,180	6.4	1,327	6.9	1,428	7.2
Economically developing countries	1,796	9.7	1,901	9.8	2,202	11.1
of which:						
Asiatic countries	987	5.3	1,050	5.4	1,089	5.5
African countries	530	2.9	587	3.0	693	3.5
American countries	274	1.5	260	1.4	415	2.1

Source: Facts on Czechoslovak Foreign Trade

Socialist countries accounted for 70% of Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade over the last decade.

The share of Western countries in the total volume of Czechoslovak foreign trade is about 18%. Among the most important buyers of Czechoslovak goods are: West Germany, the United Kingdom, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Netherlands and France.

These countries are also the chief foreign suppliers of Czechoslovakia, with the exception of Canada, which, thanks to its grain supplies, takes fourth place among Western exporters to Czechoslovakia. In the economic field, the official emphasis in Czechoslovakia is now strongly in favour of closer relations with the West.



Within the present territorial orientation of Czechoslovakian foreign trade, roughly three-quarters of its over-all exchange of goods is carried out with "socialist" countries and one-quarter with others. Prior to the Second World War, Czechoslovakian foreign trade reciprocated mostly with Western Europe and the United States.

Since World War II, there has been an expanding trade between Czechoslovakia and other communist countries, more particularly with the Soviet Union. Prior to World War II, imports from Russia were largely limited to capital goods and essential raw materials which could not be produced within Czechoslovakia. Exports to the Soviet Union were largely raw materials. Consequently trade between the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia was limited. In 1967, the Soviet Union's share in Czechoslovakian imports was 36.03 per cent and in exports 34.1 per cent.

According to Czechoslovakian sources, the growth of Czechoslovakia's trade with the Soviet Union (in billions of Kčs), was as follows:

1950	1955	1960	1965	1970 (estimate)
2.8	5.5	9.3	14.2	18.4

Under a new agreement with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia will increase its imports of raw material from the Soviet. Czechoslovakia will supply the Soviet Union with agricultural machinery, cars and earth moving equipment.

Since 1945, economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe have been intensified. Czechoslovakian trade treaties with Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria,





Yugoslavia and Albania, were developed between 1947 and 1949. These agreements call for the export of machinery, other manufactured articles and iron ore, in exchange for industrial raw materials, timber and foodstuffs.

In 1956, Czechoslovakia and other East European countries founded the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.). Its purpose was to consider jointly the main problems in the development of the national economy and co-ordination of the plans of development with member countries. The members of the C.M.E.A. (Comencon) are the communist countries of Eastern Europe: Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

The C.M.E.A. countries situated on the Danube, co-operate in a complex utilization of the Danube water resources. Also, agreements between the C.M.E.A. countries exist concerning the construction and utilization of power plants. The C.M.E.A. countries have agreed to establish a joint freight rolling stock system, in order to achieve greater efficiency in the utilization of their rolling stock.

The International Bank of Economic Co-operation was founded in January, 1964. The main function of this Bank is the multi-lateral settlement of commercial payments between its member countries, in the form of transferable roubles.

Comecon was not successful in working out any real economic integration.



Czechoslovakia's Imports from selected countries, 1965-1967, in '000 Kcs, was as follows:

	1965	1966	1967
Total	19 242 364	19 698 785	19 294 163
Socialist Countries	14 120 649	13 847 278	13 889 273
of which:			
USSR	6 378 671	6 585 041	6 949 715
Albania	71 859	102 577	74 395
Bulgaria	642 073	459 810	566 801
Hungary	1 234 330	1 236 840	1 085 764
GDR	2 073 352	2 291 438	2 304 914
Poland	1 502 162	1 293 561	1 433 999
Rumania	678 882	664 109	623 131
Mongolia	38 398	44 956	48 761
China	96 303	171 146	100 136
Korea	52 969	73 088	47 677
Vietnam	52 168	39 437	24 089
Yugoslavia	516 960	531 323	377 345
Cuba	288 522	353 952	248 674
Other Countries	5 121 715	5 851 509	5 404 895
Industrially Advanced Countries	3 614 338	4 192 970	3 916 356
of which:			
Belgium	93 867	112 280	110 164
Denmark	73 048	79 201	64 530
Finland	60 269	79 511	59 741
France	159 080	257 400	336 704
Iceland	18 429	11 420	8 426
Italy	291 180	417 806	344 685
GFR	632 838	584 187	593 890
Netherlands	180 297	246 274	221 434
Norway	76 326	59 918	58 985
Austria	348 541	445 507	380 919
Greece	59 674	73 021	79 809
Spain	28 158	60 842	60 760
Sweden	134 648	166 879	162 507
Great Britain	528 129	690 878	519 991
Japan	57 019	53 653	77 029
Canada	312 411	61 689	116 389
USA	138 589	307 252	133 283
Australia	132 233	120 433	124 715
New Zealand	22 524	36 368	23 642
Developing Countries	1 507 377	1 658 537	1 488 540
of which:			
Afghanistan	14 747	22 156	23 923
Burma	17 762	15 873	2 208
Ceylon	25 711	22 336	15 736
India	249 864	282 210	301 461
Iran	54 820	62 141	55 741
Lebanon	45 943	25 855	26 865
Malaysia	63 835	66 128	74 228
Pakistan	16 435	24 069	29 710
Syria	21 929	8 847	13 033
Thailand	21 931	29 785	9 741
Turkey	83 135	71 371	78 030
Algeria	16 444	9 862	13 130
Ghana	38 549	60 291	46 443
Guinea	36 421	19 148	15 915
Congo-Kingshassa	19 542	29 713	25 373
Morocco	33 403	48 916	44 855
Nigeria	44 615	65 493	21 583
UAR	207 941	356 776	285 514
Sudan	37 409	31 858	22 038
Tunis	14 667	14 793	16 025
Zambia	40 857	33 288	20 034
Argentina	68 970	60 784	60 141
Brazil	98 759	93 076	73 165
Columbia	11 155	12 757	12 120
Mexico	11 021	7 411	4 786
Peru	26 626	40 194	59 428
Uruguay	25 844	14 416	20 531

Source: Czechoslovakia Foreign Trade



Czechoslovakia's exports to selected countries, 1965-1967, in '000 Kcs, was as follows:

	1965	1966	1967
Total	19 356 945	19 763 767	20 621 793
Socialist Countries	14 151 027	13 882 626	14 767 439
of which:			
SSSR	7 364 308	6 627 227	7 035 164
Albania	62 568	63 150	70 454
Bulgaria	444 910	587 338	660 173
Hungary	951 870	951 812	1 097 413
GDR	1 995 442	2 140 756	2 293 803
Poland	1 790 775	1 703 283	1 691 397
Rumania	495 512	500 133	644 392
Mongolia	50 651	63 398	65 457
China	137 629	159 715	135 812
Korea	42 866	26 756	24 280
Vietnam	70 115	96 947	120 593
Yugoslavia	497 922	683 629	693 580
Cuba	246 145	276 248	234 672
Other countries	5 215 918	5 881 141	5 854 354
Industrially Adv. Countries	3 305 376	3 679 400	3 935 724
of which: Belgium	104 569	117 496	122 710
Denmark	88 849	104 232	108 291
Finland	67 185	68 610	78 757
France	191 382	206 210	231 996
Iceland	16 462	13 696	11 296
Italy	241 290	301 996	400 251
GFR	663 787	677 696	738 894
Netherlands	224 066	252 734	211 199
Norway	78 610	73 061	78 606
Austria	306 262	281 924	333 112
Greece	65 515	84 743	81 835
Spain	38 278	42 483	48 980
Sweden	130 253	131 291	137 256
Great Britain	434 186	484 851	480 108
Japan	33 644	46 125	58 636
Canada	109 049	163 622	176 913
USA	147 136	203 380	195 163
Australia	48 003	47 792	44 206
New Zealand	10 998	13 481	15 602
Developing Countries	1 900 542	2 201 741	1 918 630
of which:			
Afghanistan	10 650	9 031	8 552
Burma	35 895	41 886	39 322
Ceylon	20 641	18 162	18 293
India	344 280	324 409	252 916
Iraq	68 894	59 059	47 081
Iran	44 990	58 934	103 261
Jordan	16 824	17 996	14 626
Cambodia	23 263	17 694	5 477
Kuwait	16 781	16 530	15 467
Lebanon	83 382	77 272	69 911
Malaysia	9 980	5 349	4 555
Pakistan	17 897	44 765	66 336
Syria	39 259	62 308	112 674
Saudi Arabia	24 188	15 826	9 465
Thailand	12 728	14 510	16 031
Turkey	62 609	86 331	94 018
Algeria	26 685	23 970	22 192
Ethiopia	17 213	17 196	14 560
Ghana	99 680	29 250	30 270
Guinea	5 404	8 294	6 237
Libya	24 152	26 448	32 871
Marocco	26 029	30 477	30 738
Nigeria	27 732	29 112	24 922
UAR	225 721	270 234	192 089
Sudan	17 780	23 986	15 306
Tunisia	14 912	18 625	14 622
Argentina	27 306	27 393	12 206
Brazil	51 154	86 518	75 771
Chile	7 062	6 866	7 758
Colombia	13 344	8 931	11 795
Mexico	19 372	25 294	23 355
Peru	11 153	13 752	10 591
Uruguay	3 474	11 865	5 967
Venezuela	24 337	28 544	28 568

Source: Czechoslovakia Foreign Trade





In 1966, Czechoslovakia's foreign trade with socialist countries represented 70.3% of Czechoslovakian foreign trade. Main Czechoslovakian imports from Eastern Europe are metal ore, food (grain and butter from the Soviet Union, meat from Hungary and Poland) and fuel (oil from the Soviet Union, coal from Poland and the Soviet Union). The Soviet Union also supplied a considerable amount of textile materials. Main Czechoslovakian imports from Western Europe were chemicals, especially pharmaceutical products. A certain amount of machinery was imported from both Western and Eastern Europe.

Comecon can not be regarded as a counterpart of the E.E.C. because the form of organization is basically different in structure. There is no supranational authority. Each member is represented on a bipartite basis in the supreme policy body and management institutions.

Czechoslovakia suffered a chronic export surplus in its trade with other Comecon countries. The countries can not offer Czechoslovakia all the goods that it needs and their currencies cannot be used for purchases in the West. This situation can hardly be remedied unless a sizeable portion of the products which now go East, find their way into Western markets.

Czechoslovakia is trying to effect a reorientation of its foreign trade toward more profitable lines of specialization, and in the manufacture of goods they are emphasizing quality rather than quantity.



In Czechoslovakia, as in other communist countries, at times, noneconomic matters play a certain role in its trade policy. The Communist Government clearly plans its trade with the underdeveloped countries in such a way as to maximize any contemplated political advantages.



#### 14. Canadian Foreign Trade with Czechoslovakia

Canada has a long history of trading with Czechoslovakia. Although volume has been small and specialized, it goes back beyond 1928 when Canada granted "most favoured nation" treatment to Czechoslovakia. Recent trade relations between the two countries are governed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1948. In 1963, a five year agreement was signed under which Canada would provide Czechoslovakia with a minimum of 44 million bushels of wheat over a five-year period. Our exports of wheat during 1964 and 1965 were in total, 39 million bushels or about 88% of the wheat commitments. Today, Czechoslovakia is one of our largest foreign trade partners among East European countries. It represents for us an interesting market. Its 14.10 million inhabitants have ever-increasing consumer purchasing power.

Czechoslovakia's trade with Canada since the Second World War has grown steadily.

According to D.B.S., Canadian foreign trade with Czechoslovakia, 1959-1966, was as follows, (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Balance</u>
1959	6,502	4,937	- 1,565
1960	6,654	6,767	+ 113
1961	8,405	20,617	+12,212
1962	9,033	3,522	- 5,511
1963	9,204	13,289	+ 4,085
1964	12,847	54,230	+41,383
1965	15,965	34,762	+18,797
1966	21,709	5,080	-16,629
1967	28,529	10,970	-17,559

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Canadian foreign trade with Czechoslovakia, January-April 1968 in comparison with January-April 1967, was as follows:

	<u>Imports</u> <u>'000\$</u>	<u>Exports</u> <u>'000\$</u>
January-April, 1968	8,035	709
January-April, 1967	7,722	1,103

Wheat represents the major share in Canadian exports to Czechoslovakia. In 1963-65, its share of total exports was as follows:

1963	78.44%
1964	92.39%
1965	81.27%
1966	-
1967	67.30%

Other important items in our exports to Czechoslovakia are asbestos, hides, flaxseed, non-ferrous metal and special machinery. The marked decline in Canadian exports in 1966 was caused by the completion in 1964 and 1965 of the wheat deliveries, specified under the long term agreement.

According to a statement by the Czechoslovakian Ambassador in Canada, Mr. M. Zemla, in April 1968, Czechoslovakia will sign another five-year wheat agreement with Canada. This follows the Soviet Union's decision to suspend shipments of wheat to Czechoslovakia as a result of its newly arisen political differences with the Czechs.

Conditions for the development of foreign trade between Canada and Czechoslovakia are more favourable than those which exist between



the United States and Czechoslovakia. Canada accords Czechoslovakia "the most favoured nation" treatment. The United States has a long list of goods under export control which Canada does not have. At the end of 1967, a permanent representative office of Air Canada was opened in Prague.

Czechoslovakia is not only an exporter of industrial equipment and machinery, but also an importer of the most varied types of equipment.

The Czechoslovakian imports of machinery and equipment show a continuous upward trend. The need for special machines in Czechoslovakia grows continuously.

Canada's share in Czechoslovakian imports of machinery and equipment is insignificant.

In Czechoslovakia there exists possibilities of importing raw material, agricultural produce, machinery and equipment. There is also rising demand for furniture and household appliances, motor cars, motorcycles, bicycles, sporting goods and recreational equipment.

The Czechoslovak State Bank announced in January 1968, its plan of credit priorities for 1969. According to this announcement, the State Bank will give priorities to projects likely to increase exports to the West and to activities which could bring the speediest currency return. These include the tourist industry and the pharmaceutical industry. Next on the list of priorities, are projects designed to improve the supply of consumer goods and services for motorists, to increase the supply of building materials and advance its petro-chemical and synthetic fibre plants. Electronic, glass, ceramic, printing and woodworking industries are also favoured.



In Canadian-Czechoslovakian foreign trade there are potential possibilities for Czechoslovakia. Besides increasing exports of its traditional products, such as glass, costume jewelry, footwear and various sport requisites, Czechoslovakia can export other manufactures. These include engineering goods, such as some metal-working machines, knitting and other textile machines, mining equipment, conveyors, etc.

Czechoslovakia is making a determined effort to sell in Canada on its own. Recently incorporated were two importing companies: Omnitrade Machinery Limited, in Toronto, and Omnitrade Limited in Montreal.

The volume of Canadian-Czechoslovakian foreign trade can increase on a mutual basis. That part of foreign trade which Czechoslovakia leaves to non-Bloc countries, could be shared by Canada. Czechoslovakia needs large quantities of raw material for its consumer goods and processing industries. It is preparing for more substantial imports of consumer goods.

Exports from Ontario to Czechoslovakia in 1966, amounted to \$3,608.6 thousand or 71.5% of the total Canadian exports to Czechoslovakia in that year. Ontario Exports by Commodities, 1966, was as follows:





CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ONTARIO EXPORTS BY COMMODITIES - 1966

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Cdn.\$'000</u>
Poultry	13.6
Rawhides and Skins, Except Fur Skins	1,658.0
Oil Seeds, Oil Nuts and Oil Kernels	1,705.6
Nursery and Greenhouse Stock	.3
Converted Paper	.2
Other Fabrics	.2
Plastics and Synthetic Rubbers, Not Shaped	19.6
Other Metal Fabricated Basic Products	.5
Other Special Machinery	23.6
Communication and Related Equipment	.2
Electric Lighting, Distribution and Control Equipment	1.0
Measuring, Controlling Laboratory, Medical & Optical Equipment	8.0
Office Machines and Equipment	153.8
Toiletries, Cleaning Preparations & Household Chemical Spec.	16.0
Toys, Games, Sporting and Recreation Equipment	.1
Printed Matter	2.1
Stationers and Office Supplies and Artists' Materials	.9
Firearms, Ammunition and Ordnance	1.8
Containers and Closures	.4
Miscellaneous Products	1.0
Special Trade Transactions	1.7
TOTAL-	3,608.6

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada.



CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1966 - 1967

Commodities	1966 \$000's	1967 \$000's
Corduroys, cotton, coloured	396	362
Print cloth and sheeting cotton, coloured	496	791
Broadwoven fabrics, cotton, coloured	670	915
Concrete reinforced bars, carbon steel	2,194	3,157
Wire rods, steel, hot rolled	1,342	2,000
Well casing, new	253	450
Window glass, not over 34 oz. per sq. ft.	270	490
Bicycles	266	622
Pants and breeches, men's and boys', cotton	296	468
Waterproof rubber footwear	1,456	1,290
Utility footwear, fabric tops	1,510	1,386
Costume jewellery, n.e.s.	300	404
Towels, cotton	278	443
Tableware, glass, n.e.s.	454	646
Tents	222	415
Boots, shoes, men's and boys', last-made	1,132	859
 TOTAL-	 11,535	 14,698
 TOTAL CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA-	 21,709	 28,529

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada.



CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1966 - 1967

Commodities	1966 \$000's	1967 \$000's
Durum wheat, except seed	-	825
Wheat, except seed, n.e.s.	-	6,558
Cattle hides, raw	2,082	1,108
Flaxseed	1,706	1,223
Molybdenum in ores and concentrates	-	316
Sulphur, crude or refined, n.e.s.	488	290
Textile machinery and parts	82	289
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL-	4,358	10,609
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL CANADIAN EXPORTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA-	5,080	10,970
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada.





### 15. Balance of Trade

General development of Czechoslovakia Foreign Trade and its Balance of Trade, 1948-1964, was as follows, (in million Kčs):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Balance</u>
1948	4,906	5,422	+ 516
1953	6,330	7,153	+ 823
1959	11,537	12,435	+ 898
1960	13,072	13,892	+ 820
1961	14,570	14,733	+ 163
1962	14,904	15,793	+ 889
1963	15,554	17,723	+2,169
1964	17,488	18,545	+1,057
1965	19,242	19,357	+ 115
1966	19,699	19,764	+ 65

### 16. Balance of Payments

Non-relating figures have been made available.

### 17. Trade and Economic Policy

Trade policy is interconnected with foreign economic policy as a whole. Political considerations have a bearing on trade policy as do economic ones. Until the present, imports from the Western countries were limited to essential goods.

Since the end of World War II, Czechoslovakia has had a centrally controlled authoritarian economy. The basic purpose of this planned economy is to increase agricultural and industrial productivity by state control.



Czechoslovakia's Five Year Plan, 1966-1970, has the following targets:

	<u>Percentage Increase</u>
Gross National Product	4.3
National Income	4.1
Industrial Production	5.5
Agricultural Production	No appreciable increase
Public Service Expenditures	4.0
Foreign Trade Turnover	10.0
Investment	8.0

Within the plans for industrial production, priority will be given to the chemical, metallurgical and engineering industries. Emphasis in the production of durable consumer goods and food-stuffs will be on the improvement in quality and variety.

The factor which limits Czechoslovakian imports is that Czechoslovakia can purchase abroad as many goods and services as it can pay for through its export of merchandise. Hence, any deterioration in Czechoslovakian exports is necessarily reflected in its imports.

Czechoslovakia has concluded long-term trade agreements, inter alia, with Afganistan, Algeria, Austria, Denmark, Benelux, Finland, France, Ghana, Great Britain, Guinea, Iceland, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Syria, United Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda and with the majority of socialist countries.

There are no free ports or free zones in Czechoslovakia. Poland has granted Czechoslovakia free-port facilities in Stettin (Szczecin) and Gdynia. Free-zone facilities are also available to Czechoslovakia in the ports of Hamburg, West Germany and Glatz, Rumania.



17a. Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade Regulations

Neither import or export licences, nor other permits, are required in Czechoslovakia if the goods are imported or exported by foreign trade corporations. Czechoslovakia does not require consular certificates of the origin of goods or consular certification of other documents. The basic factor controlling Czechoslovak imports is the principle of comparable costs, the state of Czechoslovak foreign currency reserves and especially export opportunities.

Samples which are non-saleable or of negligible value are admitted duty-free. Samples of commercial value are subject to regular duties.

17b. Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers<sup>(1)</sup>

In the socialist economy, the scope of production, allocation of goods, etc. are laid out in a plan. In such a system, import duties have little meaning, as foreign trade forms part of the plan and, apart from a few recent exceptions, are the result of intergovernmental negotiations.

- (1) Legal rulings as to customs classification of goods and the amount of tax allowances, are furnished by the Ministry of Finance in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Foreign Trade. If a binding ruling is desired, a written request must be submitted to the Ministry of Finance in a prescribed form.





In Czechoslovakia, there are two tariff rates - general and contractual. Contractual rates are applied to imports from countries enjoying most favoured nation agreements with Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakian duties are ad volorem, based on invoice price, plus all expenses to the Czechoslovak border - unless otherwise specified. Imports requirements are decided by industrial producers and distributive organizations, and are then submitted to the planning authorities for approval.

#### 17c. Foreign Exchange Regulations in Czechoslovakia

The basic aim of Czechoslovakian foreign exchange policy is to maintain equilibrium in the balance of payments, overcome the strain of the past years and remove the existing foreign exchange and price isolation of the Czechoslovakian crown. The new Czechoslovakian economic system proposes to replace the old rationing system of foreign exchange with a foreign exchange economy based on a regulatory plan in the foreign exchange market.

Sale of foreign exchange for payments of imports is subject to license of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. For other types of foreign exchange accounts, a license from the Czechoslovakian State Bank is required.

#### 17d Banking in Czechoslovakia

The State Bank is Czechoslovakia's central institution for cash and financial transactions. The Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia has its origin in the foreign exchange department of the Czechoslovak State Bank, which was transformed into an independent institution in 1966. It operates clearing accounts for countries



with which Czechoslovakia trades on a bilateral basis, collects and discounts export bills, provides import credits in foreign currency and assists in the financing of Czechoslovak affiliates abroad. The Commercial Bank maintains a separate department for the implementation of barter deals and switches.

In relation to foreign trade organizations, the Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia demonstrates a flexible credit policy, whose aim is the credit support of all effective and profitable exports.

Within the scope of the new principles of management, the State Bank of Czechoslovakia and the Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia have been allotted the task of controlling imports of machinery and production equipment. These two banks, negotiate and evolve the method of payments of imported machines and equipment, in cooperation with foreign banks.

Personal savings may be deposited in savings accounts in the State Savings Bank, which has branch offices in all of the larger towns in the country.

The economic reforms in Czechoslovakia which are directed toward greater freedom of initiative for enterprises, will provide the banks with a more creative role.



17e. Licenses and Joint Ventures

According to the Czechoslovakian Chamber of Commerce, Czechoslovakia is particularly interested in buying production licences and in entering into joint co-production arrangements with Western countries. Czechoslovakia intends to multiply by fifteen times its purchases of licences in the 1965-1970 period. At present, Western industrial countries pay \$1.5 to \$3 per capita a year for licences. Czechoslovakia pays only \$0.3.

Czechoslovakian sales of licences doubled in 1966. Research institutes received 45% of the foreign currency income from the sale of licences. In 1966, Czechoslovakia purchased a series of important steelmaking licenses from West European countries. Recently, there has been a considerable exchange of licences between Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

In the spring of 1968 a Czechoslovak trade delegation to the United Kingdom offered 290 licences to the Confederation of British Industries; 81 U.K. firms showed an interest in 95 of the licences. The Czechoslovaks were also interested in buying various licences.

The new Czechoslovakian Prime Minister Cernik, said in May 1968, that foreign joint ventures would be welcome in his country. The new Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. V. Vales, recently indicated that many opportunities exist for joint industrial projects between Czechoslovak and Western corporations, both in Czechoslovakia and in third countries.





Some Czechoslovakian licences and patents may also be of interest to Canadian manufacturers, a number of which have been sold to various Western countries, e.g. the United States.

17f. Price policy in Czechoslovakia

The "New Economic Model" foresees three categories of wholesale and retail trade prices.

- a) State determined prices for basic raw materials whose prices largely influence the cost of the finished products, and for products which represent the fundamental necessities of life.
- b) State-controlled prices for most other goods which would be permitted to fluctuate within the upper and lower limits established periodically by the central planners, and
- c) Free price system for certain categories of consumer goods. Free prices are used for fashion novelties, special quality of goods and for some products supplied by local industries and producer co-operatives.

Prior to January 1st, 1967, Government subsidies kept wholesale prices artificially low and totally unrealistic. By removing government subsidies to manufacturing enterprises on most of the 20,000 groups of prices - except basic essentials - wholesale prices have risen by between 24% and 27% since January 1st, 1967. These higher prices have not for the most part, been passed on to the consumer.



## 18. Conclusion

To survive economically Czechoslovakia would need to compete in Western markets. To this end, it is necessary that Czechoslovakia modernize its industry. It would be difficult for Czechoslovakia to attain economic balance in a reasonable time, without increasing its imports of Western equipment, licences and know-how.

The share of industry in the Czechoslovakian national income has ranged from 65-70 per cent in the last few years. There has been an increase in the share of the building industry, which has outstripped other branches in the rate of development. This is shown particularly in the relative decline in the share of agricultural production.

On the other hand the concentration of capital investment in Czechoslovakian key industries, that is to say, raw materials, power bases and engineering, resulted in a slower reconstruction and modernization of the consumer goods and food industries. If the modernization of Czech industry has to rely on domestic resources alone, it will be a long term operation. It could be speeded up with the help of a massive reconstruction loan. Czechoslovakia recently applied for a \$400 million loan from the Soviet Union. The recent political changes in Czechoslovakia diminish the possibilities of acquiring this loan.

Czechoslovakia's industry has also a manpower problem. Its possibilities of getting new manpower were and still continue to be very limited. The number of workers in industry rose by 12% between 1960 and 1966. For this reason Czechoslovakia can



augment its industrial production only by augmenting labour productivity and utilizing modern methods of production. The priority in investment is given to existing enterprises with a stable labour force. Projects to house additional workers near modern plants will get second priority.

The old centrally controlled system of economy in Czechoslovakia tends to be replaced by one based on indirect controls and strong financial incentives.

Economic experiments replacing administrative control from the top with the mechanism of price, costs, profits and credits are already in effect in several industries in Czechoslovakia.

These reforms include the granting of a substantial degree of independence to managers of enterprises. The wages will be in accordance with productivity and quality. The incentives operate by linking a portion of wages directly to the financial success of enterprises.

The important new outlook in the Czechoslovakian economy heralds the decline of Soviet predominance. COMECON, which was supposed to be to the eastern bloc what the EEC and EFTA were to the West, has not been a success.

Various factors contribute to the difficulties in the economic integration of COMECON. One of these factors is the disparity in levels of economic development: latecomers to industrialization may find themselves handicapped in trying to catch up with the more advanced countries.





On the other hand there are differences in the size and endowment of national economies. On this count, on the whole, it is the Soviet Union that has the overwhelming advantage over all other countries in the bloc.

In Czechoslovakia, new economic priorities are being developed. The most urgent social need is for housing and therefore the expansion of the construction industry. Production of consumer goods will be improved. Additional priority areas includes the paper industry, precision instruments and electronics.

The changes in economic policy in Czechoslovakia and the drive for modernization present to us increasing opportunities for exports, technical exchanges and licensing arrangements. Industry and manufacturing enterprises are assuming a more direct role in foreign trade. All these will have profound effects on the economy and will make Czechoslovakia an increasingly important trading partner for Canada.

The recent struggle in Czechoslovakia has its greatest impact in the psychological field. The information media are no longer under heavy state control, as before. There is also a feeling of personal freedom. This freedom of expression is not unlimited, but is far more permissive than in other communist countries.

The changes which occur in Czechoslovakia are basically political. Changes in the Czechoslovakian economy, until now, are negligible. The economy continues to be dominated by large state monopolistic trusts. Domestic market mechanism, in the western sense, is



non-existent and Czechoslovakian industry is still not exposed to the pressures of world markets.<sup>(1)</sup> However, the economic repercussions of these political changes in long term cannot be overlooked.

Note (1): There is no possibility that, in the near future, Czechoslovakia will transfer the bulk of its foreign trade from Comecon countries to West European countries.



TABLE I

## Czechoslovakian Selected Financial Statistic

Investment and Structure of Investment  
(Million Kcs at 1963 Prices)

Year	Total investments	of which		Investment in productive fixed assets	Investment in non-productive fixed assets
		Building work	Machinery and equipment		
1950	14,311	8,988	5,323	10,440	3,871
1955	22,401	15,083	7,318	14,827	7,574
1960	42,419	25,932	16,487	31,744	10,675
1962	44,268	26,210	18,058	33,700	10,568
1963	39,413	23,039	16,374	29,931	9,482
1964	44,690	24,920	19,170	33,785	10,305
1965 <sup>1</sup>	42,821	25,010	17,811	32,432	10,389
1966 <sup>1</sup>	47,004	26,906	20,098	35,796	11,208

Investment by Main Branches  
(Million Kcs at 1963 prices)

Year	Industry	Construction	Agriculture and forestry	Transport and communications	Trade and public catering	Industrial supplies and agricul. procurement	Other productive branches
1950	6,764	327	1,142	1,876	178	144	9
1955	8,173	460	3,177	2,327	472	210	8
1960	17,637	1,447	7,108	4,130	905	435	82
1961	19,009	1,523	7,653	4,617	929	596	109
1962	19,967	1,228	6,694	4,537	855	345	74
1963	18,119	891	5,745	4,096	668	364	100
1964	19,707	1,133	6,533	4,929	851	612	20
1965 <sup>1</sup>	18,623	1,238	5,982	4,878	930	717	47
1966 <sup>1</sup>	20,631	1,485	6,464	5,046	1,202	931	37

Year	Science and research	Municipal services	Housing	Health and social services	Education, culture, adult education and physical training	Administration
1950	52	144	2,206	385	457	627
1955	174	300	4,970	333	866	931
1960	364	1,206	5,914	604	1,851	736
1961	356	1,284	5,906	683	1,895	905
1962	389	1,038	6,001	582	1,775	783
1963	386	630	5,795	533	1,485	653
1964	485	673	6,251	610	1,583	703
1965 <sup>1</sup>	528	827	6,006	625	1,730	673
1966 <sup>1</sup>	607	1,085	5,676	702	2,112	726

Note: (1) Prices valid on April 1, 1964

Source: Czechoslovakia, Statistical Abstract



TABLE II

Czechoslovakian Budget, 1962-1967  
(million Kcs)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Receipts:						
From socialist sector ....	107,066	108,873	113,161	97,575	132,710	120,979
Taxes and excise duties paid by persons .....	12,498	12,767	13,105	14,392	15,259	16,669
Miscellaneous receipts .....	3,758	4,237	4,148	4,236	4,936	4,874
Total receipts .....	123,322	125,877	130,414	116,203	152,905	142,522
Expenditures:						
National economy .....	64,747	65,620	69,447	54,768	88,858	68,143
Cultural and social services	44,831	46,117	47,177	48,253	50,358	58,813
Defence and security .....	10,854	11,332	10,948	10,272	10,831	12,373
Administration .....	2,769	2,746	2,746	2,845	2,858	3,193
Total expenditures .....	123,201	125,815	130,318	116,138	152,905	142,522

Source: Czechoslovakia, Statistical Abstract





TABLE III

## Selected Statistical Data on Czechoslovakia

## Rail Transport

	1955	1960	1962	1964	1966
Length of running lines, km .....	13,168	13,139	13,147	13,197	13,330
of which: Double track .....	2,601	2,725	2,749	2,778	2,807
Electrified .....	197	860	1,129	1,452	1,891
Goods traffic:					
Tonnes carried (millions) .....	140	194	207	214	224
Net ton-kilometres (th. millions) ...	28	44	48	51	54
Truck and waggon cycle, days ....	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.9
Passenger traffic:					
Passengers carried (millions) .....	583	641	639	626	634
Passenger-kilometres (th. millions) .	20.9	20.6	21.3	21.1	21.3
Average distance per journey (km)	35.6	32.1	33.3	33.7	33.6

## Road Transport

	1955	1960	1962	1964	1966
Length of roads (km)					
State roads .....	71,020	73,393	72,777	72,832	72,808
Tonnages carried (million tons) .					
Public transport .....	75	132	161	179	219
Works transport .....	147	297	351	361	397
Average length of haul per ton (km)	13.3	18.4	19.1	19.2	16.5
Road passenger transport					
Number of bus lines .....	3,054	4,219	4,528	4,693	5,020
Length of bus lines (th. km) .....	82	119	130	139	
Passengers carried (millions) .....	758	1,174	1,407	1,569	1,672
Average distance per journey (km) .	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.9

## Air Transport

	1955	1960	1962	1964	1966
Length of air lines (km)					
Domestic .....	2,056	2,870	3,409	4,727	5,976
International .....	6,993	40,201	62,660	71,263	77,642
Passengers carried (thousands) .....	222	754	831	1,050	1,360
Freight carried (tons) .....	6,040	15,304	24,527	23,387	24,140
Special agricultural services-spraying					
Tonnes carried (th. tons) .....	19	33	68	83	92
Area served (th. hectares) .....	281	476	557	630	512

## Communications

	1955	1960	1962	1964	1965	1966
Subscribers' telephone stations (thousands) .....	662	1,016	1,207	1,399	1,491	1,583
of which: connected to automatic exchange (thousands) .....	509	819	1,010	1,218	1,322	1,423
Length of trunk cables (km)	6,771	7,809	8,822	11,484	11,484	11,898
Programme broadcasting stations:						
Sound .....	31	41	61	68	80	82
Television .....	1	15	20	21	21	22
Broadcast receiving licences:						
Sound (thousands) .....	2,839	3,104	3,132	3,094	3,100	3,179
Wired radio (thousands) .	35	427	532	602	627	650
Television (thousands) ..	32	795	1,356	1,899	2,113	2,375
Inhabitants per licence:						
Sound .....	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5
Television .....	410	17	10	7	7	6

Source: Czechoslovakia, Statistical Abstract



Table III (cont)

Tourist Travel

	Tourists		Tourists
From foreign countries		To foreign countries:	
1960	1,318,886	1960	514,115
1961	1,618,831	1961	636,059
1962	1,772,896	1962	741,115
1963	1,818,535	1963	657,454
1964	3,714,994	1964	2,078,645
1965	2,946,682	1965	1,734,853
1966	3,518,456	1966	1,964,362
in 1966 according to nationality:		in 1966 according to countries visited:	
from Poland .....	907,334	to Hungary .....	509,049
Hungary .....	872,601	GDR .....	500,950
GDR .....	832,332	Poland .....	360,082
Austria .....	284,455	Bulgaria .....	161,966
GFR .....	223,311	Yugoslavia .....	142,663
Soviet Union .....	49,576	Austria .....	86,701
Bulgaria .....	40,901	GFR .....	50,960
France .....	37,876		
USA .....	34,310	Soviet Union .....	50,707
Yugoslavia .....	28,510	Rumania .....	27,439
Italy .....	26,877	Italy .....	14,372
		France .....	12,366

Source: Czechoslovakia, Statistical Abstract



# APPENDIX A

## CZECHOSLOVAKIAN IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES ACCORDING TO MAIN COUNTRIES, 1960 - 1966

Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %
Metal-cutting machinery (pcs)	1 944	100	2 799	100	2 281	100	3 636	100	3 915	100	4 134	100
of which from:												
GDR	682	35	422	15	351	15	540	15	533	14	1 063	26
Bulgaria	149	8	351	13	429	19	567	16	681	17	664	16
Hungary	303	16	383	14	321	14	509	14	541	14	583	14
Rumania	316	16	438	16	283	12	761	21	552	14	553	13
Poland	172	9	175	6	390	17	592	16	424	11	402	10
Metal-forming machinery (pcs)	635	100	650	100	482	100	464	100	688	100	693	100
of which from:												
GDR	314	54	306	47	174	36	204	44	155	23	379	55
GFR	34	5	52	8	62	13	72	16	24	3	117	17
USSR	80	12	13	8	37	8	32	7	45	7	29	4
Railway wagons (pcs)	367	100	594	100	440	100	780	100	730	100	1 525	100
of which from:												
Bulgaria	281	77	200	34	190	43	190	24	697	95	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 525	100
Passenger motor cars (pcs)	13 278	100	12 674	100	12 864	100	16 497	100	15 339	100	21 671	100
of which from:												
GDR	4 834	36	3 658	29	3 683	29	4 151	25	4 330	28	10 857	50
USSR	4 079	31	5 422	43	5 693	44	5 995	36	3 895	25	3 065	14
Italy	1 529	12	1 136	9	953	7	1 706	10	1 714	11	2 825	13
France	1 516	11	1 139	9	927	7	1 216	7	1 632	11	1 650	8
Great Britain	548	4	50	0	1 008	8	1 315	8	1 812	12	1 267	6
Poland	755	6	1 258	10	603	5	1 679	10	1 518	10	1 079	5
Lorries (pcs)	3 339	100	690	100	885	100	1 890	100	3 668	100	3 259	100
of which from:												
GDR	2 822	85	669	97	877	99	1 423	75	2 205	60	2 111	64
Hungary	505	15	—	—	1	0	301	16	620	17	—	—
Electrodes (t)	9 699	100	13 945	100	12 914	100	12 297	100	11 585	100	14 328	100
of which from:												
USSR	4 349	45	4 570	33	4 655	38	5 365	44	5 522	43	5 726	40
Poland	4 304	44	4 398	32	4 356	34	3 665	30	3 953	31	3 985	28
Japan	50	1	3 571	26	1 815	14	1 549	13	790	6	3 257	23
Electron valves (thous. pcs)	754	100	7 361	100	8 314	100	9 141	100	12 519	100	17 733	100
of which from:												
USSR	304	40	918	12	865	10	1 241	14	1 289	10	5 778	33
Poland	89	12	2 990	41	4 402	53	4 583	50	4 373	35	5 469	31
GDR	67	9	2 978	40	2 459	30	2 541	28	2 997	24	2 729	15
Great Britain	0	0	47	0	14	0	14	0	1 727	14	567	3
Harvester combines (pcs)	1 199	100	1 954	100	2 190	100	3 874	100	4 662	100	864	100
of which from:												
GDR	—	—	—	—	—	—	690	18	751	16	802	93
USSR	—	—	1	0	1 426	65	2 921	75	3 710	80	61	7
Pumps (pcs)	231	100	855	100	511	100	664	100	1 302	100	5 791	100
of which from:												
GDR	80	35	140	16	135	26	154	23	361	28	3 721	64
Sweden	2	1	31	4	25	5	168	25	386	30	372	6
GFR	46	20	182	22	88	17	132	20	206	16	259	4
Bituminous coal (thous. t)	2 402	100	4 023	100	4 346	100	5 044	100	4 538	100	4 030	100
of which from:												
USSR	1 028	43	2 724	68	2 983	69	3 382	67	2 902	64	2 051	51
Poland	1 364	57	1 137	28	1 265	29	1 662	33	1 636	36	1 979	49
Crude oil (thous. t)	2 257	100	3 716	100	4 217	100	5 198	100	6 096	100	6 512	100
of which from:												
USSR	2 253	100	3 716	100	4 217	100	4 751	92	5 960	98	6 386	98
Iron ore (thous. t)	7 211	100	8 319	100	9 333	100	9 309	100	9 553	100	9 333	100
of which from:												
USSR	5 019	70	5 947	71	6 937	74	7 657	82	7 965	83	7 662	82
India	710	10	783	9	999	11	810	9	733	8	776	8
Pyrite (thous. t of sulphur)	51	100	69	100	110	100	131	100	120	100	49	100
of which from:												
USSR	19	37	25	36	9	8	16	12	20	17	19	39
Cyprus	0	0	19	28	77	70	37	28	53	44	16	33
Yugoslavia	21	41	21	30	21	19	54	41	43	36	7	14





Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)
Phosphates (thous. t P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )**	148	100	194	100	211	100	260	100	291	100	270	100
of which from:												
USSR	83	57	101	52	93	44	151	58	150	65	175	65
Morocco	15	10	38	20	42	20	46	18	42	14	48	18
Tunisia	25	17	19	10	32	15	18	7	25	9	20	7
Lebanon	13	9	23	12	23	11	25	10	23	8	17	6
UAR (Egypt)	1	1	13	7	21	10	12	5	11	4	10	4
Potassium fertilizers (thous. t)**	217	100	221	100	237	100	318	100	340	100	403	100
of which from:												
GDR	206	95	221	100	237	100	281	88	340	100	368	91
Nitrogenous fertilizers (thous. t)**	34	100	21	100	44	100	50	100	50	100	41	100
of which from:												
Austria	0	0	0	0	16	36	17	34	25	50	15	37
GDR	25	74	20	95	25	57	3	6	15	30	10	24
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	9	18	4	10
Natural rubber (thous. t)	63	100	27	100	53	100	46	100	46	100	46	100
of which from:												
Malaysia	35	55	10	37	28	53	18	39	17	37	19	41
Indonesia	8	13	8	30	13	25	13	28	14	30	13	28
Thailand	4	6	1	4	3	6	4	9	3	7	5	11
Ceylon	2	3	3	11	3	6	4	9	4	9	3	6
Cellulose (thous. t)	15	100	42	100	40	100	49	100	80	100	61	100
of which from:												
Finland	11	73	14	33	22	55	17	35	28	35	28	46
USSR	4	27	—	—	1	3	9	19	13	16	14	23
Sweden	0	0	8	19	9	22	11	23	12	15	12	20
Cotton (thous. t)	103	100	92	100	105	100	105	100	100	100	113	100
of which from:												
USSR	50	49	42	46	41	39	66	62	63	63	61	54
UAR (Egypt)	17	17	21	23	29	28	23	22	22	22	36	32
Iran	8	8	3	3	2	2	5	5	6	6	6	5
Jute (thous. t)	14	100	18	100	20	100	14	100	14	100	15	100
of which from:												
Pakistan	13	93	16	89	13	65	7	50	8	57	11	73
Great Britain	1	7	0	0	4	20	5	35	5	36	4	27
Wool (thous. t)	25	100	20	100	20	100	21	100	26	100	20	100
of which from:												
Australia	9	36	6	30	6	30	7	33	8	31	7	35
USSR	5	20	5	25	5	25	5	24	6	23	4	20
New Zealand	3	12	1	5	0	0	1	5	2	8	3	15
Great Britain	3	12	4	20	3	15	2	9	2	8	2	10
Tobacco (thous. t)	18	100	13	100	14	100	18	100	17	100	13	100
of which from:												
Bulgaria	7	39	3	23	5	36	6	33	6	35	3	23
Greece	2	11	1	8	1	7	2	11	2	12	3	23
Turkey	3	17	4	31	2	14	1	5	2	12	2	15
Hides, raw (thous. t)	38	100	42	100	37	100	40	100	44	100	44	100
of which from:												
Argentina	23	61	27	64	19	51	14	35	12	27	10	23
USA	2	5	2	5	2	5	7	17	10	23	9	20
Wheat for consumption (thous. t)	1 014	100	927	100	1 365	100	1 490	100	924	100	1 032	100
of which from:												
USSR	987	97	898	97	1 030	75	563	38	487	53	1 027	99
Fodder-barley (thous. t)	64	100	144	100	156	100	396	100	641	100	135	100
of which from:												
USSR	52	81	144	100	130	83	238	60	493	77	130	96
Maize (thous. t)	261	100	300	100	289	100	433	100	154	100	282	100
of which from:												
USA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	62
Rumania	82	32	66	22	28	10	101	23	4	3	37	13
Other forage (thous. t)	587	100	84	100	192	100	292	100	464	100	556	100
of which from:												
USA	—	—	15	18	49	26	98	34	82	18	291	52
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	21
Iran	8	1	21	25	17	9	25	9	24	5	27	5



Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %
Sulphur (thous. t)	75	100	133	100	174	100	189	100	226	100	237	100
of which from:												
Poland	0	0	52	39	58	33	96	51	129	57	121	51
USSR	34	46	20	15	20	11	33	17	25	11	37	16
USA	21	28	47	35	53	30	40	21	35	15	22	12
Asbestos (t)	26 986	100	28 307	100	22 665	100	24 517	100	27 561	100	32 906	100
of which from:												
USSR	13 774	51	13 030	46	15 911	70	16 624	68	10 506	38	15 750	43
Canada	283	1	840	3	169	1	737	3	4 211	15	2 921	9
Austria	4 513	17	1 101	4	300	1	2 042	8	2 761	10	1 924	6
Manganese ore (thous. t)	182	100	209	100	236	100	319	100	333	100	281	100
of which from:												
USSR	81	45	109	52	105	44	136	43	140	42	144	51
India	40	22	59	28	64	27	100	31	138	41	141	50
Cuba	2	1	21	10	28	12	21	7	30	9	40	14
Chrome ore (thous. t)	125	100	166	100	148	100	222	100	211	100	127	100
of which from:												
Turkey	—	—	20	12	10	10	74	33	85	40	67	33
USSR	53	42	63	38	53	36	13	6	34	16	44	20
Albania	69	55	56	34	51	34	64	29	30	14	24	10
Iran	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	4	10	5	11	5
Cuba	—	—	—	—	1	1	18	8	20	9	11	5
Yugoslavia	4	3	—	—	—	—	6	3	14	7	1	1
Zinc (thous. t)	36	100	41	100	40	100	39	100	41	100	—	—
of which from:												
Poland	15	42	10	24	15	38	13	33	13	32	4	11
USSR	12	33	11	27	10	25	12	31	12	29	—	—
Bulgaria	3	8	9	22	10	25	9	23	11	27	—	—
Pig iron (thous. t)	202	100	254	100	189	100	118	100	118	100	—	—
of which from:												
USSR	138	68	192	76	121	64	51	43	80	73	100	43
Lead (thous. t)	33	100	31	100	23	100	33	100	28	100	30	100
of which from:												
USSR	12	36	17	55	12	52	19	58	16	58	21	70
Yugoslavia	4	12	2	6	4	17	0	0	1	4	2	7
Cadmium (t)	205	100	271	100	270	100	297	100	257	100	342	100
of which from:												
USSR	110	54	204	75	158	59	207	70	115	45	205	60
Bulgaria	39	19	44	16	57	21	58	20	60	23	46	13
Great Britain	30	15	23	8	28	10	—	—	46	18	42	12
Magnesium (t)	479	100	2 760	100	520	100	765	100	667	100	1 002	100
of which from:												
USSR	144	30	—	—	50	10	741	97	667	100	1 002	100
Cement (thous. t)	247	100	38	100	4	100	65	100	435	100	327	100
of which from:												
Hungary	41	17	6	16	3	75	62	95	204	47	156	40
Rumania	52	21	30	79	—	—	—	—	193	44	151	46
Plaster and gypsum (t)	25	100	41	100	33	100	42	100	34	100	30	100
of which from:												
GDR	23	92	25	60	20	61	24	57	25	73	25	71
Poland	2	8	16	40	12	36	16	39	8	24	11	30
Sawn timber (thous. cu. m)	227	100	283	100	192	100	198	100	228	100	163	100
of which from:												
USSR	178	78	192	68	161	87	162	82	178	78	144	83
Rumania	22	10	23	8	20	10	15	8	21	9	9	6
Finland	25	11	20	7	11	6	11	6	25	11	3	0
Calcined soda (thous. t)	118	100	134	100	145	100	148	100	144	100	150	100
of which from:												
GDR	65	55	48	36	50	34	61	41	52	38	55	37
Poland	29	25	39	29	35	24	40	27	46	32	25	17
Rumania	15	13	22	16	28	19	20	13	20	14	25	17
Bulgaria	10	8	16	13	26	18	21	14	22	15	21	14
Tar dyes (t)	1 271	100	1 202	100	1 433	100	1 554	100	1 866	100	2 091	100
of which from:												
Switzerland	481	37	515	53	532	37	484	31	565	30	611	29
USSR	269	21	266	22	255	18	314	20	429	23	415	20
GFR	206	16	104	9	141	10	206	13	306	16	353	17
Poland	66	5	224	19	116	8	126	8	111	6	197	9
GDR	101	8	93	8	128	9	99	6	114	6	180	9
Great Britain	57	4	—	—	91	6	108	7	96	5	106	5



Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)
Nuts, almonds, kernels (t)	7 037	100	5 146	100	7 757	100	6 546	100	6 635	100	7 716	100
of which from:												
Ceylon	612	9	790	15	924	12	892	14	1 219	18	1 600	21
Italy	419	6	1 506	29	1 465	19	2 227	34	1 977	30	1 529	20
Afghanistan	—	—	376	7	1 601	21	1 241	19	317	5	1 026	13
Turkey	1 153	16	421	8	664	9	552	8	724	11	488	6
China	1 707	24	420	8	427	6	13	0	997	15	474	6
Wine (thous. hectolitres)	461	100	390	100	384	100	474	100	471	100	467	100
of which from:												
Hungary	89	19	52	13	50	13	110	23	79	17	129	38
Bulgaria	126	27	59	15	64	17	101	21	73	16	92	20
Rumania	127	28	67	17	49	13	100	21	118	25	59	13
Yugoslavia	23	5	29	7	62	16	80	17	47	10	41	9
Metal-working machinery (pcs)	13 518	100	13 633	100	12 671	100	11 599	100	13 572	100	12 771	100
of which to:												
USSR	2 929	22	3 069	23	3 031	24	2 682	23	2 631	19	2 818	22
GDR	610	5	556	4	1 127	9	1 246	11	2 233	16	1 616	13
GFR	841	6	1 241	9	320	3	393	3	691	7	555	4
Excavators (pcs)	238	100	391	100	240	100	266	100	260	100	270	100
of which to:												
USSR	106	45	189	48	98	41	94	35	129	50	71	26
Hungary	14	6	33	8	11	5	17	6	13	5	34	13
Rumania	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7	16	6	23	9
GDR	13	5	—	—	—	—	28	11	26	10	11	4
Engines and diesel generating sets (pcs)	6 721	100	5 320	100	5 151	100	3 783	100	4 220	100	4 269	100
of which to:												
USSR	635	9	977	18	687	13	787	21	753	18	620	15
Cambodia	10	0	82	1	281	5	188	5	363	9	344	8
Cuba	3	0	161	3	693	17	175	5	253	6	213	5
Electric motors (pcs)	44 180	100	45 614	100	47 387	100	42 977	100	49 624	100	60 194	100
of which to:												
Austria	—	—	—	—	46	0	6 302	15	6 671	13	17 556	29
Turkey	5 329	12	10 705	23	12 116	26	2 225	5	9 134	18	10 312	17
Netherlands	31	0	6 625	15	4 761	10	5 335	12	7 449	15	5 589	9
Belgium	721	2	3 571	8	6 938	15	1 004	2	4 122	8	2 566	4
Nuts, almonds, kernels (t)	7 037	100	5 146	100	7 757	100	6 546	100	6 635	100	7 716	100
of which from:												
Ceylon	612	9	790	15	924	12	892	14	1 219	18	1 600	21
Italy	419	6	1 506	29	1 465	19	2 227	34	1 977	30	1 529	20
Afghanistan	—	—	376	7	1 601	21	1 241	19	317	5	1 026	13
Turkey	1 153	16	421	8	664	9	552	8	724	11	488	6
China	1 707	24	420	8	427	6	13	0	997	15	474	6
Wine (thous. hectolitres)	461	100	390	100	384	100	474	100	471	100	467	100
of which from:												
Hungary	89	19	52	13	50	13	110	23	79	17	129	38
Bulgaria	126	27	59	15	64	17	101	21	73	16	92	20
Rumania	127	28	67	17	49	13	100	21	118	25	59	13
Yugoslavia	23	5	29	7	62	16	80	17	47	10	41	9

\*) share of the countries

Source: Facts on Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade



Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)
Ground nuts (thous. t)	27	100	32	100	46	100	42	100	37	100	53	100
of which from:												
Nigeria	—	—	18	56	11	24	27	64	22	59	39	74
Sudan	5	19	5	16	1	2	4	9	8	22	4	8
Soya beans (thous. t)	44	100	23	100	21	100	26	100	25	100	26	100
of which from:												
USA	—	—	9	39	16	76	25	96	22	88	20	77
Sunflower seeds (thous. t)	38	100	66	100	33	100	33	100	17	100	43	100
of which from:												
USSR	28	74	65	98	30	91	30	91	17	100	43	100
Coffee (t)	7 964	100	8 614	100	11 489	100	10 992	100	10 303	100	10 646	100
of which from:												
Brazil	5 091	64	1 590	18	3 625	32	5 912	54	5 314	52	6 354	60
Colombia	2 178	27	1 473	17	1 864	16	330	3	1 515	15	1 170	11
India	103	1	494	6	656	6	551	5	716	7	996	9
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	656	6	677	7	708	7
Cocoa beans (t)	12 555	100	12 230	100	12 568	100	12 751	100	14 075	100	19 251	100
of which from:												
Ghana	0	0	3 980	32	8 489	65	10 643	83	12 799	91	18 038	93
Tea (t)	1 430	100	1 210	100	1 749	100	1 727	100	1 392	100	1 867	100
of which from:												
India	97	7	35	3	766	44	513	30	250	18	762	41
USSR	651	46	911	75	719	40	582	34	612	44	717	38
China	505	35	225	19	114	7	145	8	175	13	154	8
Meat, incl. cattle for slaughter (thous. t)	99	100	89	100	96	100	62	100	48	100	80	100
of which from:												
USSR	23	23	19	21	36	37	7	11	9	19	30	38
Hungary	9	9	12	13	12	12	11	18	17	35	13	16
Yugoslavia	14	14	10	11	8	8	11	18	11	23	10	13
Killed poultry (t)	7 084	100	9 175	100	8 435	100	9 621	100	7 764	100	8 666	100
of which from:												
Hungary	2 911	42	3 888	42	4 081	48	6 512	68	4 010	52	5 986	69
China	1 545	22	2 467	27	1 393	17	452	5	1 606	21	1 327	15
Rumania	595	8	686	7	808	10	2 411	25	745	10	856	10
Butter (thous. t)	14	100	15	100	20	100	10	100	12	100	11	100
of which from:												
USSR	10	71	13	87	18	90	7	70	10	83	11	100
Eggs (mill. pcs)	70	100	32	100	23	100	61	100	48	100	64	100
of which from:												
Hungary	5	7	11	34	6	26	30	49	32	67	44	69
Rice (thous. t)	135	100	82	100	88	100	89	100	73	100	92	100
of which from:												
UAR (Egypt)	2	1	8	10	27	31	29	33	17	23	23	25
Burma	4	3	22	27	18	20	37	42	18	25	15	16
Cambodia	32	24	17	21	39	44	24	27	5	7	14	15
Thailand	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	12	16	13	14
Brazil	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	10	14	7	6
Fish and fish products (thous. t)	58	100	57	100	55	100	55	100	56	100	47	100
of which from:												
Norway	18	31	13	23	13	24	10	18	12	21	15	32
USSR	19	33	22	39	17	31	10	33	15	27	8	17
Iceland	5	9	5	9	4	7	6	11	8	14	5	11
Denmark	4	8	6	11	4	7	5	9	7	13	5	11
Japan	0	0	2	4	3	5	4	7	3	5	2	4
Vegetables (thous. t)	113	100	137	100	119	100	112	100	144	100	132	100
of which from:												
Hungary	46	41	38	28	40	34	35	32	48	33	61	46
Rumania	14	12	15	11	12	10	18	16	42	29	25	19
Bulgaria	40	35	58	42	47	39	43	39	32	22	23	17
Fruit (thous. t)	104	100	140	100	159	100	155	100	241	100	190	100
of which from:												
Hungary	21	20	25	18	46	29	48	44	48	20	43	23
Bulgaria	18	17	39	28	35	22	28	18	46	19	25	13
Rumania	20	19	16	13	20	13	11	7	43	18	25	13
Spain	7	7	6	4	3	2	8	5	14	6	22	12
Italy	7	7	16	13	9	6	13	8	18	7	8	4
Lebanon	5	5	5	4	10	6	17	11	22	9	7	4





# APPENDIX B

## CZECHOSLOVAKIAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES ACCORDING TO MAIN COUNTRIES, 1960 - 1966

Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)
Metal-working machinery (pcs)	13 518	100	13 633	100	12 671	100	11 599	100	13 572	100	12 769	100
of which to:												
USSR	2 929	22	3 069	23	3 031	24	2 682	23	2 631	19	2 010	16
GDR	610	5	556	4	1 127	9	1 246	11	2 233	16	1 616	13
GFR	841	6	1 241	9	320	3	393	3	891	7	556	4
Excavators (pcs)	238	100	391	100	240	100	266	100	260	100	270	100
of which to:												
USSR	106	45	189	48	98	48	94	35	129	50	71	26
Hungary	14	6	33	8	11	5	17	6	13	5	34	13
Rumania	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7	16	6	23	9
GDR	13	5	—	—	—	—	28	11	26	10	11	4
Engines and diesel generating sets (pcs)	6 721	100	5 320	100	5 151	100	3 783	100	4 220	100	4 269	100
of which to:												
USSR	635	9	977	18	687	13	787	21	753	18	628	15
Cambodia	10	0	82	1	281	5	188	5	363	9	344	8
Cuba	3	0	161	3	898	17	175	5	253	6	213	5
Electric motors (pcs)	44 180	100	45 614	100	47 387	100	42 977	100	49 624	100	60 191	100
of which to:												
Austria	—	—	—	—	46	0	6 302	15	6 671	13	17 552	20
Turkey	5 329	12	10 705	23	12 116	26	2 225	5	9 134	18	10 312	17
Netherlands	31	0	6 625	15	4 761	10	5 335	12	7 449	15	5 589	9
Belgium	721	2	3 571	8	6 938	15	1 004	2	4 122	8	2 666	4
Tractors (pcs)	18 083	100	18 086	100	18 851	100	14 484	100	14 564	100	14 802	100
of which to:												
France	710	4	700	4	1 266	7	2 265	16	1 725	12	2 429	16
Hungary	2 788	15	1 782	10	3 945	21	2 363	16	1 774	12	1 680	11
Poland	3 802	21	5 366	30	7 212	38	2 932	20	4 294	29	1 486	10
Yugoslavia	103	1	—	—	503	3	1 880	13	722	5	1 267	9
Greece	321	2	416	2	816	4	1 320	9	658	5	876	6
Lorries (pcs)	7 363	100	6 405	100	6 817	100	6 047	100	6 302	100	6 593	100
of which to:												
Poland	1 056	14	2 214	35	1 980	29	1 168	19	1 247	20	2 283	35
Bulgaria	299	4	971	15	744	11	426	7	345	5	610	9
USSR	2 751	37	1 441	22	1 296	19	1 173	19	867	14	430	7
Rumania	79	1	216	3	281	4	233	4	249	4	373	6
Buses (pcs)	830	100	616	100	605	100	202	100	168	100	75	100
of which to:												
Rumania	130	16	25	4	59	10	60	30	75	45	20	27
Passenger motor cars (pcs)	30 556	100	34 741	100	37 047	100	25 419	100	49 195	100	51 336	100
of which to:												
GDR	4 198	14	4 459	13	6 676	18	2 897	11	12 612	26	14 949	29
Hungary	886	3	5 351	15	984	3	122	0	997	2	4 567	9
Austria	1 441	5	1 062	3	1 120	3	2 386	9	5 615	11	4 140	8
GFR	1 499	5	982	3	3 899	11	2 932	12	4 790	10	3 159	6
Yugoslavia	4	0	3	0	1	0	1 190	5	2 693	5	2 250	4
Great Britain	361	1	945	3	3 410	9	3 331	13	2 779	6	1 758	4
Belgium	3 711	12	733	2	1 117	3	2 232	9	2 072	4	1 579	3
Netherlands	753	2	1 489	4	1 546	4	1 413	5	2 711	6	1 547	3
Motor-cycles (thous. pcs)	105	100	104	100	90	100	66	100	66	100	81	100
of which to:												
USSR	14	13	36	35	52	58	45	68	54	82	57	70
Scooters (pcs)	15 393	100	18 161	100	7 060	100	807	100	13 605	100	13 308	100
of which to:												
GDR	4 846	31	8 262	45	2 604	37	1	0	12 722	94	11 131	84
Mopeds (pcs)	23 755	100	72 240	100	25 519	100	28 026	100	24 300	100	27 969	100
of which to:												
Hungary	2	0	207	0	1 005	4	4 005	14	8 149	34	10 002	36
GDR	3 252	13	5 151	7	2	0	7 953	28	6 598	27	7 494	27
USSR	39	0	59 997	81	13 832	51	8 036	28	2 343	8	4 970	18
USA	228	1	14	0	27	0	166	1	2 532	10	1 020	4
Bicycles (thous. pcs)	155	100	159	100	192	100	268	100	278	100	293	100
of which to:												
UAR (Egypt)	8	5	17	11	33	17	49	18	42	15	54	18
Netherlands	6	4	11	7	32	17	40	15	77	28	40	14
Canada	8	5	17	11	13	7	10	4	16	6	23	8
Sweden	0	0	1	0	2	1	10	4	32	12	20	7
Belgium	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	4	12	4	16	5



Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)
Bituminous coal (thous. t)	2 195	100	2 385	100	2 333	100	2 588	100	2 378	100	2 077	100
of which to:												
GDR	834	38	956	40	1 014	43	1 114	43	1 009	42	854	41
Hungary	537	24	552	23	636	27	791	31	604	25	572	28
Austria	327	15	347	15	289	12	344	13	330	14	268	13
Rumania	290	13	289	12	306	13	254	10	278	12	247	12
Brown coal (thous. t)	1 443	100	1 546	100	1 792	100	1 410	100	1 185	100	1 233	100
of which to:												
GFR	1 213	84	1 400	91	1 541	86	1 241	88	1 044	88	1 157	94
Austria	143	10	78	5	58	3	102	7	95	8	28	2
Coke (thous. t)	1 317	100	1 570	100	1 758	100	1 888	100	1 835	100	2 397	100
of which to:												
GDR	490	37	618	39	752	43	852	44	804	44	818	34
Rumania	147	11	144	9	163	9	164	9	151	8	387	16
Hungary	245	19	250	16	258	15	303	16	273	15	287	12
Austria	116	9	80	5	114	6	174	9	229	12	269	11
Sweden	7	1	89	6	79	4	162	9	132	7	129	5
Bulgaria	194	15	194	12	131	7	137	7	147	8	66	3
China clay (thous. t)	144	100	152	100	163	100	166	100	170	100	166	100
of which to:												
Poland	53	37	47	31	50	31	49	29	52	31	49	30
GFR	30	21	36	24	35	21	37	22	37	22	35	21
Yugoslavia	3	2	4	3	12	7	15	9	18	11	16	10
GDR	15	10	15	10	15	9	24	15	14	8	14	8
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	6	4	8	5
Switzerland	7	5	8	5	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4
Hungary	6	4	6	4	8	5	6	4	6	4	6	4
Roller stock (thous. t)	821	100	1 118	100	1 316	100	1 756	100	1 722	100	1 615	100
of which to:												
GDR	52	6	70	6	48	4	159	9	198	11	213	13
Hungary	131	17	326	29	355	27	521	30	205	12	165	10
Yugoslavia	19	2	25	2	44	3	95	5	124	7	162	10
Poland	165	20	269	24	249	19	227	13	233	14	120	7
GFR	92	11	72	6	78	6	117	7	96	6	52	3
Tubes (thous. t)	186	100	250	100	244	100	242	100	283	100	27	100
of which to:												
USSR	89	48	140	56	130	53	131	54	157	55	129	47
Poland	8	4	10	4	10	4	5	2	22	8	43	16
China	12	6	0	0	15	6	11	4	26	9	22	8
GDR	18	10	29	12	16	7	17	7	20	7	13	5
Blooms (thous. t)	228	100	252	100	314	100	344	100	225	100	190	100
of which to:												
Hungary	112	49	243	96	313	100	317	92	153	68	112	59
Poland	8	3	—	—	0	0	—	—	16	7	9	5
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	17	8	6	3
Steel bars (thous. t)	246	100	408	100	547	100	750	100	666	100	693	100
of which to:												
GDR	21	9	45	11	23	4	91	12	75	11	101	15
Yugoslavia	10	4	7	2	14	3	55	7	54	8	86	12
USSR	6	3	67	17	84	15	115	15	95	14	64	9
Poland	90	37	109	27	127	23	103	14	82	12	56	8
Lebanon	1	0	4	1	23	4	63	8	31	5	29	4
Heavy plates and sheets (thous. t)	43	100	74	100	114	100	194	100	258	100	274	100
of which to:												
Yugoslavia	0	1	—	—	20	17	19	10	44	17	53	19
GFR	0	0	27	37	21	19	26	14	32	12	38	14
GDR	15	34	6	9	14	12	26	13	39	15	25	9
Rumania	2	4	1	2	1	1	4	2	15	6	13	5
Norway	—	—	0	0	2	2	13	7	15	6	12	4
India	—	—	1	1	2	2	14	7	24	9	9	3



Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %
Electric power (mil. kWh)	719	100	581	100	486	100	572	100	666	100	495	100
of which to:												
Hungary	401	56	421	72	428	88	345	60	342	51	326	66
Austria	35	5	9	2	26	5	108	19	220	33	124	25
GDR	53	7	99	17	0	0	95	17	30	4	15	3
Poland	230	32	51	9	31	6	7	1	11	2	15	3
Rumania	—	—	—	—	0	0	17	3	46	7	8	2
Tyres (thous. pcs)	177	100	158	100	324	100	337	100	624	100	1 144	100
of which to:												
USSR	11	6	13	8	115	35	40	12	33	5	289	25
Hungary	1	0	1	0	1	0	56	17	114	18	151	13
Albania	12	7	5	3	14	4	14	4	41	7	136	12
Yugoslavia	2	0	9	6	13	4	31	9	53	8	68	6
GDR	10	6	5	3	15	5	11	3	35	6	60	5
GFR	21	12	15	10	16	5	16	5	34	5	36	3
Denmark	10	6	7	4	17	5	22	7	32	5	24	2
Sheet glass (thous. sq. m)	11 730	100	9 926	100	11 469	100	12 045	100	12 813	100	13 387	100
of which to:												
Canada	1 063	9	785	8	875	8	1 085	9	1 253	10	1 350	10
Netherlands	1 031	9	1 178	12	1 165	10	1 216	10	1 081	8	1 291	10
Italy	568	5	894	9	908	8	583	5	965	8	1 275	10
USA	2 205	19	1 376	14	1 737	15	1 655	14	1 329	10	1 245	9
Cement (thous. t)	3	100	100	100	404	100	407	100	403	100	388	100
of which to:												
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	15	100	25	207	53
Spain	0	0	25	25	20	5	34	8	100	25	101	26
Wall tiles (thous. sq. m)	2 797	100	2 935	100	3 119	100	3 072	100	3 177	100	3 493	100
of which to:												
USSR	362	13	371	13	455	15	497	16	783	25	1 207	35
Syria	140	5	207	7	149	5	186	6	125	4	174	5
Sawn timber (thous. cu. m)	559	100	772	100	798	100	816	100	743	100	753	100
of which to:												
Great Britain	181	32	269	27	212	27	243	30	219	29	214	28
Netherlands	80	16	127	16	120	15	128	16	121	16	119	16
Italy	79	14	136	18	130	16	109	13	95	13	103	14
GFR	74	13	84	11	97	12	103	13	103	14	95	13
France	31	6	56	7	73	9	81	10	83	11	77	10
Magnesite (thous. t)	124	100	118	100	103	100	144	100	193	100	207	100
of which to:												
GFR	15	12	10	8	3	3	33	23	64	33	58	28
Hungary	37	30	42	36	41	40	37	26	39	20	47	23
Poland	25	20	34	29	30	29	40	28	43	22	41	20
GDR	6	5	12	10	14	13	16	11	18	9	24	12
Cellulose (thous. t)	48	100	53	100	36	100	54	100	40	100	44	100
of which to:												
Great Britain	6	3	7	13	8	22	15	27	12	30	9	21
Italy	5	10	4	7	5	13	5	10	4	10	7	16
France	9	19	6	11	5	13	12	20	9	23	6	14
Netherlands	3	6	2	4	3	8	5	10	5	13	4	9
Hungary	4	8	3	6	4	11	4	7	4	10	3	7
Paper (thous. t)	67	100	54	100	60	100	62	100	80	100	89	100
of which to:												
Turkey	2	3	2	4	7	12	11	18	12	15	14	16
Hungary	3	4	3	6	4	7	6	10	4	5	7	8
Lebanon	2	3	4	7	5	8	6	10	6	8	6	7
GFR	6	9	3	5	4	7	3	5	4	5	3	3
Hops (thous. cwt.)	73	100	74	100	98	100	107	100	94	100	100	100
of which to:												
Belgium	14	19	13	18	13	13	20	19	19	20	16	16
GDR	10	14	16	22	17	17	18	17	10	11	11	11
Austria	4	5	5	7	5	5	6	6	9	10	8	8
GFR	11	15	7	9	12	12	7	7	15	16	7	7
Netherlands	5	7	0	0	2	2	8	7	4	4	7	7
Malt (thous. t)	146	100	155	100	178	100	157	100	178	100	192	100
of which to:												
GFR	9	6	16	10	19	11	19	12	21	12	23	12
Switzerland	25	17	23	15	13	7	14	9	16	9	18	9
Cuba	4	3	10	6	14	8	12	8	18	10	16	8
GDR	18	12	18	12	23	13	16	10	10	6	15	7
Japan	14	9	6	4	15	8	16	10	10	6	15	7
Netherlands	10	7	9	6	8	4	10	6	11	6	12	6
Italy	—	—	9	6	11	6	11	7	11	6	10	6





Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)
Eggs (mill. pcs)	101	100	54	100	99	100	74	100	66	100	60	100
of which to:												
Austria	16	16	4	7	13	13	23	31	30	45	36	60
GFR	79	78	42	78	63	64	42	57	27	41	12	20
Switzerland	2	2	3	6	1	1	8	11	6	9	10	17
Sugar (thous. t)	293	100	528	100	513	100	359	100	513	100	325	100
of which to:												
Great Britain	43	15	78	15	78	15	59	16	110	21	118	36
GFR	2	1	31	6	65	13	25	7	50	10	26	8
Norway	24	8	21	4	43	8	14	4	23	4	14	4
Iraq	13	4	28	5	5	1	57	16	54	11	10	3
Beer (thous. hectolitres)	421	100	465	100	442	100	326	100	327	100	542	100
of which to:												
USSR	218	52	243	52	138	31	79	24	58	18	209	38
GDR	88	21	77	17	77	17	87	26	92	28	107	20
GFR	30	7	36	8	38	9	54	16	62	19	70	13
Hungary	41	10	50	11	42	10	30	9	20	6	63	12
Austria	6	1	9	2	11	2	14	4	17	5	21	4
Cotton fabrics (mill. m)	123	100	119	100	116	100	123	100	123	100	125	100
of which to:												
GDR	15	12	18	15	16	14	16	13	17	13	13	10
Canada	3	2	3	3	5	4	7	6	7	5	9	7
Australia	10	8	8	7	6	5	8	7	7	5	8	6
Woollen fabrics (thous. m)	5 250	100	4 654	100	5 028	100	5 513	100	4 202	100	4 618	100
of which to:												
USSR	2 198	42	1 141	25	1 655	33	2 070	37	1 287	31	1 367	30
Yugoslavia	170	3	401	9	422	8	614	11	484	12	863	19
GDR	638	12	586	13	474	9	427	8	174	4	176	4
Silk fabrics (thous. m)	13 751	100	15 788	100	15 391	100	17 300	100	14 976	100	16 712	100
of which to:												
Morocco	631	5	1 017	7	2 195	15	2 200	13	706	5	1 923	12
Yugoslavia	259	2	635	4	903	6	1 513	9	1 606	11	1 857	11
Great Britain	208	2	135	1	170	1	992	6	1 651	11	1 600	10
Mongolia	4	0	0	0	—	—	956	5	941	6	940	6
Canada	0	0	614	4	540	4	960	5	873	6	782	5
Linen fabrics (thous. m)	17 585	100	18 594	100	20 127	100	19 951	100	19 646	100	22 217	100
of which to:												
USSR	4 492	26	2 090	11	3 010	15	3 435	17	4 159	21	3 437	15
Canada	1 332	8	2 663	14	2 869	14	2 713	13	2 709	14	3 018	14
Great Britain	1 231	7	1 737	9	1 586	8	1 904	9	1 881	10	1 788	8
USA	1 296	7	1 788	10	1 439	7	1 434	7	1 411	7	1 558	7
Australia	1 127	6	1 111	6	1 133	6	1 178	6	1 227	6	1 319	6
Leather footwear (thous. pairs)	16 949	100	19 090	100	20 089	100	20 269	100	22 126	100	22 693	100
of which to:												
USSR	11 540	68	12 875	67	13 390	67	12 406	62	13 182	60	14 070	62
Poland	1 025	6	1 533	8	1 499	7	1 412	7	1 766	8	1 270	6
USA	29	0	14	0	405	2	988	5	1 465	7	1 982	9
GDR	1 385	8	1 738	9	847	4	948	5	1 207	5	1 294	6
Rubber-, textile-, and combined shoes (thous. pairs)	15 977	100	19 174	100	13 266	100	14 134	100	14 712	100	13 252	100
of which to:												
USSR	2 616	16	5 509	29	2 223	17	3 262	23	3 153	21	4 539	25
Canada	728	5	1 375	7	1 142	9	1 729	12	3 029	21	4 229	23
Belgium	760	5	843	4	765	6	792	6	859	6	918	5
Hungary	198	1	89	0	396	3	732	5	808	5	1 125	6
Ethiopia	200	1	905	5	873	7	745	5	602	4	180	1
Enamelled ware (t)	3 614	100	3 367	100	3 711	100	3 860	100	3 812	100	3 271	100
of which to:												
Yugoslavia											739	23
GFR	280	8	69	2	162	4	500	13	407	11	311	10
Nigeria											310	9
Ghana	0	0	1	0	93	3	840	22	1 336	35	245	7
Great Britain	1 621	45	891	27	1 005	27	537	14	509	13	100	3
GDR	191	5	378	11	581	16	623	16	494	13	94	3
Algeria	18	0	47	1	87	2	481	12	190	5	91	3
Household chinaware and porcelain (t)	10 292	100	11 753	100	11 000	100	11 266	100	11 938	100	12 461	100
of which to:												
USSR	1 438	14	1 504	13	1 815	16	2 078	28	2 200	16	2 566	21
Italy	1 218	12	1 530	13	1 205	11	1 493	20	1 785	15	1 884	15
Austria	465	5	628	5	574	5	629	9	701	6	706	6
Netherlands	929	9	956	8	583	5	711	10	918	8	697	6
Sweden	212	2	382	3	369	3	435	6	531	4	574	5
Belgium	353	3	388	3	412	4	500	7	490	4	493	4
Costume jewellery (mill. Kčs)	128	100	148	100	153	100	153	100	150	100	172	100
of which to:												
USSR	38	30	46	31	53	35	49	32	43	27	47	27
USA	17	13	16	11	14	9	17	11	17	11	20	12
Great Britain	7	5	7	5	7	5	6	4	7	4	8	5

\*) share of the countries

Source: Facts on Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade



# APPENDIX C

## CANADIAN EXPORTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1966 - 1967

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY			JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1967		CLASS
				QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA							
630	BABY CHICKS	NO		3,400	13,646			630
6165	DURUM WHEAT, EXCEPT SEED	BU				355,040	825,237	6165
6169	WHEAT, EXCEPT SEED N E S	BU				2,932,533	6,557,720	6169
20110	CATTLE HIDES, RAW	NO		175,205	2,082,071	128,200	1,108,616	20110
21230	FLAXSEED	CWT		299,368	1,705,602	207,131	1,223,240	21230
21329	PLANTS, BULBS AND ROOTS OF FLOWERS				318			21329
24349	ANIMAL HAIR, FIBRES AND WASTE N E S	LB				29,040	5,692	24349
25950	MOLYBDENUM IN ORES AND CONCENTRATES	CWT				1,760	316,500	25950
27120	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 3 GR.	TON		501	242,565	222	100,080	27120
27130	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 4 & 5	TON		835	116,890	130	16,770	27130
27977	SULPHUR, CRUDE OR REFINED N E S	TON		16,856	487,723	7,336	290,034	27977
31089	FURS, DRESSED N E S				93,714		46,915	31089
32099	RUBBER FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S	LB		447	900			32099
35999	CONVERTED PAPER N E S	CWT		6	208			35999
36999	CORDAGE, TWINE AND ROPE N E S	LB		337	450			36999
38429	NARROW FABRICS	LB		21	200	200	524	38429
38999	TEXTILE FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S				345			38999
40535	RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS AND ISOTOPES						35,000	40535
42499	PLASTIC & SYN RUBBER NOT SHAPED NES				19,583		9,485	42499
45925	CADMIUM	LB				33,600	90,720	45925
46559	LOCKS, KEYS AND PARTS				750		200	46559
46819	VALVES, IRON OR STEEL						629	46819
46975	INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE	CWT	4		504	12	1,695	46975
50299	ENGINES, TURBINES AND PARTS N E S	NO			850			50299
52329	MACHINE TOOLS METALWORK. & PTS NES						3,835	52329
52415	PARTS & ACCESSORIES FOR CHAIN SAWS				23,640			52415
52979	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY AND PARTS				82,059		288,996	52979
					\$		\$	
58049	TRAILERS & COMMERCIAL SEMI-TRAILERS NO		1		150	1	150	58049
58099	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES				200			58099
63499	COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION EQUIP NES				412			63499
68019	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PARTS				1,000			68019
68059	INDUSTRIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT & PTS						2,910	68059
68069	WIRING DEVICES AND PARTS						407	68069
70029	ELECTRICITY-MEASURING INSTR & PARTS						13,690	70029
70079	LAB. OPTICAL INSTR. EQUIP & PTS NES				8,000		6,157	70079
70099	MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP & PTS NES						869	70099
77121	CARD PUNCH SORT TAB COMPUTERS & PTS				153,753			77121
78318	OVERCOATS AND TOPCOATS	NO				10	233	78318
78319	OVERCOATS AND OUTDOOR JACKETS	NO	66		1,425			78319
78399	OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO	4		133			78399
78699	GLOVES AND MITTENS N E S	DZ PR	30		405			78699
78899	MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL N E S						106	78899
78999	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S				105			78999
80059	PERFUMES, TOILET PREP AND COSMETICS				15,999			80059
83026	SKATES, ICE	PAIR				123	140	83026
84039	CARPETS MATS, SIMIL. FLOOR COVERING						1,597	84039
86099	HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL EQUIP & PT NES				106		283	86099
87019	BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMANS				519			87019
88029	SURGICAL MEDICAL & DENTAL SUPPL NES				124			88029
89039	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS						2,873	89039
89099	PRINTED MATTER N E S				11,329		5,678	89099
90023	FOUNTAIN PENS, MECH. PENCILS & SETS				1,355			90023
90099	STATIONERS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES NES				940			90099
92135	PIANOS AND PARTS	NO	1		500			92135
93019	AMMUNITION, NON-MILITARY USE & PTS				1,750			93019
94949	BUTTONS, NEEDLES PINS NOTIONS & PTS				3,034		6,573	94949
95049	SHIPPING CONTAINERS PAPER & PTS NES				200			95049
95079	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, PLASTIC & PTS				1,925		2,864	95079
96090	METAL END PRODUCTS N E S						50	96090
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$100.00 EACH				4,352		3,543	97075
					5,079,734		10,970,011	

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Trade of Canada



# APPENDIX D

## CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1966 - 1967

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1967		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</u>					
1159	MEAT, FRESH OR FROZEN N E S CWT			168	12,515	1159
1599	COOKED MEAT AND PREP NOT CANNED NES LB			710	868	1599
1799	MEAT & MEAT PREPARATIONS CANNED NES LB N			27,727	19,384	1799
5149	CHEESE N E S CWT	22	619	10	633	5149
6419	BISCUITS & COOKIES, EXC. SODA BISC. LB	6,094	1,424	5,261	1,377	6419
9865	MUSHROOMS, CANNED LB			2,379	2,624	9865
9899	VEGETABLES & VEG JUICES, CANNED NES LB			124,702	11,499	9899
9915	PICKLES PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE LB N	258,275	18,070	171,374	12,404	9915
10416	CHOCOLATES, PACKAGED LB	5,707	3,408	2,075	731	10416
10420	CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY N E S LB	83,157	29,265	132,564	62,823	10420
10428	LICORICE CANDY LB			3,600	861	10428
10449	SUGAR CANDY N E S LB			429,704	69,434	10449
10475	SOFT DRINK CONCENTRATES AND SYRUPS GAL	6,063	9,860	5,829	6,880	10475
10499	SUGAR PREP. AND CONFECTIONERY N E S LB	580,058	94,210	105,904	16,912	10499
14415	HOPS, INCLUDING LUPULIN LB			5,511	7,859	14415
17220	ALE, BEER, PORTER AND STOUT GAL	8,280	14,260	37,325	51,832	17220
17239	GRAPE WINES, STILL, TABLE STRENGTH GAL			3,758	12,880	17239
17250	GRAPE WINES, SPARKLING GAL			218	1,095	17250
17310	BRANDY P GAL	726	5,333	2,839	23,553	17310
17360	LIQUEURS P GAL			356	1,973	17360
20549	ANIMAL BRISTLES AND HUMAN HAIR LB	221	9,771	163	6,122	20549
21974	CRUDE HERBS & PLANT PT FOR MEDICINE		1,239			21974
32599	RUBBER FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S		855		1,957	32599

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Trade of Canada





CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1967		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA COM</u>		\$		\$	
33559	PLYWOOD, HARDWOOD N E S SF1/4	62,936	4,331	19,200	3,776	33559
33595	PARTICLE BOARD, RECONSTITUTED WOOD		844			33595
33977	MOULDINGS, EXC. CONSTRUCTION TYPE				1,896	33977
33999	WOOD FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S		948		29,344	33999
36405	COTTON THREAD FOR SEWING LB	49,754	74,588	44,159	56,496	36405
36921	COTTON CORDAGE AND TWINE LB			910	1,439	36921
37206	WOOLLEN FAB ALL WOOL UND 12 OV 9 OZ LB	367	995			37206
37208	WOOLLEN FAB ALL WOOL 9 OZ AND LESS LB	4,564	17,837	11,372	37,186	37208
37216	WORSTED FAB ALL WOOL UND 12 OV 9 OZ LB	86	262			37216
37218	WORSTED FAB ALL WOOL 9 OZ AND LESS LB	1,101	4,273	953	3,771	37218
37302	DUCK AND ALLIED FABRICS, COTTON LB	18,882	19,233	24,646	26,174	37302
37315	DRILL THILL WARP SATEEN COTTON, 8L LB	6,026	4,135	8,970	5,655	37315
37318	DRILL THILL WARP SATEEN COT COLORED LB	54,274	47,856	17,958	19,347	37318
37335	BROADCLOTH & LIGHT WT POPLIN COT 8L LB	19,972	19,327	8,846	8,449	37335
37338	BROADCLOTH & LT WT POPLIN COT COLOR LB	130,540	151,757	210,408	238,022	37338
37343	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COTTON UNBL LB	6,287	5,376	1,532	1,285	37343
37345	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT BLEACHED LB	194,464	141,060	90,678	63,003	37345
37348	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT COLORED LB	594,770	496,407	947,170	791,313	37348
37358	FLANNEL NAPPED FABRIC COTTON COLORED LB	200,977	130,416	260,338	173,217	37358
37372	TOWELLING, COTTON, EXC. TERRY CLOTH LB	5,212	3,776	35,455	25,326	37372
37382	CORDUOYS, COTTON, COLOURED LB	438,461	396,360	353,178	361,876	37382
37386	TERRY CLOTH, COTTON LB	264,600	185,185	189,402	138,852	37386
37389	PILE FABRICS, COTTON N E S LB	860	729			37389
37393	BROAD MOVEN FABRICS COTTON UNBL NES LB	98,659	81,647	146,320	118,977	37393
37395	BROAD MOVEN FABRICS COTTON BL N E S LB	85,839	80,435	91,900	78,769	37395
37398	BROAD MOVEN FABRICS COT COLORED NES LB	725,038	670,656	1,004,679	914,752	37398
37440	LIVEN BROAD MOVEN FABRICS LB	28,573	16,725	45,368	26,901	37440
37519	RAYON BROAD MOVEN FABRICS LB	233,083	177,065	141,516	110,500	37519
37739	BROAD MOVEN FAB. WOOL MIXTURES NES LB	526	1,644	6,269	5,763	37739
37767	RAYON SYN. MIX. BROAD MOV. FAB. NES LB		9,226		5,763	37767
37769	RAYON MIXTURE BROAD MOVEN FAB. NES LB	8,427	5,732	397	292	37769
37775	POLYESTER-COTTON BROAD MOV FAB NES LB		5,002		9,855	37775
37789	BROAD MOVEN FAB. MIXED FIBRES N E S LB	94,354	80,461	198,720	156,782	37789
38159	NETTING N E S LB	1,598	3,677	734	1,758	38159
38169	BELTING, TEXTILE NOT RUBBERIZED NES LB			350	1,000	38169
38319	BRAIDS, NON-ELASTIC LB	10,278	24,124	6,426	18,587	38319
38329	BRAIDS, ELASTIC LB	444	324			38329
38339	RIBBONS LB	3,666	6,721	443	838	38339
38342	MOV NAR FAB VEG FIBRE NON-ELAST NES LB	42,238	37,983	41,588	37,076	38342
38344	MOV NAR FAB SYN FIBRE NON-ELAST NES LB	1,531	2,878	1,247	1,809	38344
38349	MOVEN NARROW FABRIC NON-ELASTIC NES LB	3,139	9,118	4,269	11,987	38349
38609	LACE FABRICS LB	11,648	53,257	10,108	58,323	38609
38619	EMBROIDERED AND ORNAMENTED FABRICS LB	73	462			38619
38911	HOODS, SHAPES, FUR OR WOOL-FUR FELT DOZ	15,595	221,527	20,148	279,126	38911
38919	HOODS AND SHAPES, TEXTILE N E S DOZ	249	3,252	25	364	38919
38999	TEXTILE FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S				1,661	38999
39689	SYNTHETIC TANNING AGENTS N E S LB			33,000	2,978	39689
40499	METALLIC SALTS OF INORG. ACIDS NES CWT	880	3,056			40499
40962	OXALIC ACID CWT	665	10,549			40962
41163	HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE CWT	110	926	2,422	23,227	41163
41199	NITROGEN-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS N E S CWT			220	1,987	41199
44260	BLOOMS BILLETS & SLABS CARBON STEEL TON			23	1,648	44260
44290	BLOOMS BILLETS & SLABS, ALLOY STEEL TON			79	17,222	44290
44359	STEEL CASTINGS N E S CWT			992	19,441	44359
44399	STEEL FORGINGS CWT			1,273	29,040	44399
44405	CONCRETE REINF BARS CARBON STEEL HR CWT	688,974	2,193,563	946,705	3,157,829	44405
44406	FLAT BARS, CARBON STEEL, HOT ROLLED CWT			40,166	149,722	44406
44409	BARS, CARBON STEEL, HOT ROLLED NES CWT	890	3,091	10,221	40,402	44409
44430	BARS, ALLOY STEEL, HOT ROLLED N E S CWT	1,154	25,859	22,075	309,223	44430
44450	WIRE RODS, STEEL, HOT ROLLED CWT	424,102	1,342,076	599,048	2,000,216	44450
44460	BARS, CARBON STEEL, COLD FINISHED CWT	574	5,599			44460
44499	BARS OR RODS, STEEL, FABRICATED NES CWT	365	2,766	130	1,399	44499
44502	PLATES CARB STEEL 60 IN OR LESS NES CWT	106,093	404,304	75,814	290,087	44502
44503	PLATES CARB STEEL OV 60 TO 100 NES CWT	80,185	308,290	38,374	153,879	44503
44508	PLATES CARBON STEEL FLOOR PATTERNED CWT			6,289	29,451	44508
44532	SHEET, CS, HR, OV 12 UND 24 IN. NES CWT			655	2,567	44532
44533	SHEET CARBON STEEL HR 24-51 IN. NES CWT	1,790	7,009	147	1,833	44533
44580	SHEET STAINLESS HR THIN 60 OR LESS CWT			105	3,465	44580
44610	WIDE FLANGE BEAMS CARBON STEEL NES CWT	10,635	30,709	1,535	5,425	44610
44620	STRUCT SHAPE STEEL INTERMEDIATE NES CWT	1,261	5,254	11,671	45,522	44620
44630	STRUCT SHAPES STEEL, BAR SIZE N E S CWT	7,247	28,144	19,819	72,869	44630
44690	SHEET PILING, CARBON STEEL CWT	4,286	19,371	16,488	73,966	44690
44815	WELL CASING, NEW CWT	30,851	253,260	58,710	449,956	44815
44838	PIPES & TUBES, CS, WELDED, NEW NES CWT			46,239	228,608	44838
44844	PIPES CS, SMLS HOT FINISHED NEW NES CWT	5,898	62,311	5,362	51,348	44844
44905	BARBED WIRE CWT	6,980	40,116	12,187	70,936	44905
44927	WIRE, CARBON STEEL, GALVANIZED NES CWT			21,688	120,662	44927
45149	ALUMINUM & ALLOY FABRICATED MAT. NES		3,709		227	45149
46332	WIRE MESH, INCL. REINFORCING TYPE CWT	546	2,507	3,127	14,958	46332
46399	WIRE FENCING & SCREEN PRODUCTS NES				632	46399
46532	WIRE NAILS, STEEL, 1 INCH OR MORE LB	2,303,400	104,037	1,793,050	80,497	46532
46544	TACKS AND STAPLES N E S LB			4,500	783	46544
46556	PADLOCKS, INCLUDING KEYS		801		195	46556
46569	BUILDERS HARDWARE N E S		5,743		15,141	46569
46599	BASIC HARDWARE N E S				1,458	46599
46609	CHAIN, POWER TRANSMISSION, CONVEYOR		29,921		13,929	46609
46630	COIL CHAIN UNDER 9/8 INCH IN SIZE CWT	982	11,369	683	7,689	46630
46650	COIL CHAIN 9/8 INCH IN SIZE & OVER CWT			612	7,061	46650
46699	CHAIN NES, INCL SHACKLES & FITTINGS		3,820		2,400	46699





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		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
			\$		\$	
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA CON					
46928	METAL PARTS FOR JEWELLERY N E S		3,322		6,062	46928
46999	METAL FABRICATED BASIC PRODUCTS NES				10,650	46999
47149	NATURAL STONE BASIC PRODUCTS N E S		3,428			47149
47235	CERAMIC TILES FLOOR WALL 2 1/2 & OV SQ FT	3,769	933	51,886	9,744	47235
47303	WINDOW GLASS NOT OV 34 OZ PER SQ FT SQ FT	5,919,350	269,857	11,516,791	490,388	47303
47306	WINDOW GLASS, OVER 34 OZ. PER SQ FT SQ FT	807,070	73,011	2,364,341	237,434	47306
47315	LAMINATED GLASS IN SHEETS OR PLATES SQ FT	6,701	3,185	38,518	17,667	47315
47318	WIRED GLASS IN SHEETS OR PLATES SQ FT	31,485	3,102	14,520	1,116	47318
47321	GLASS BRICKS AND STRUCTURAL TILES		3,676		11,871	47321
47330	WHITE GLASS, CHIPPED OR ENAMELLED SQ FT	117,032	9,377	346,655	27,392	47330
47362	GLASS ARTICLES TO BE CUT, MOUNTED		13,357		8,735	47362
47399	GLASS BASIC PRODUCTS N E S		45,887		49,135	47399
47654	ABRASIVE WHEELS		11,343			47654
47825	GEM AND ORNAMENTAL STONES N E S		81,259		111,188	47825
47999	NON-METALLIC MINERAL BASIC PROD NES		11,825		756	47999
49329	RUBBER HOSE AND TUBING N E S		713		910	49329
49505	PORCELAIN ELECTRIC INSULATORS		311		1,773	49505
50369	ELECTRIC MOTORS N E S			13	1,329	50369
50499	POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIP & PTS NES		2,604			50499
50895	PUMPS AND PARTS N E S		3,001		9,913	50895
52151	CRUSHING & MILLING MACHINERY & PTS				38,728	52151
52303	METAL BORING DRILLING MACHY & PARTS NO	81	170,648	64	430,530	52303
52305	METAL GRINDING MACHINES AND PARTS NO	26	87,050	37	121,736	52305
52307	LATHES, METALWORKING, TURRET N E S NO	9	44,441	3	22,093	52307
52308	LATHES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS NES NO	71	205,961	54	199,352	52308
52309	METAL MILLING MACHINES AND PARTS NO	77	382,032	82	454,159	52309
52315	PRESSES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS NO	7	31,824	7	21,320	52315
52321	SHAPERS, GEAR MAKERS METALWORK & PT NO	6	64,833	5	38,303	52321
52329	MACHINE TOOLS METALWORKING & PT NES		1,709		52,496	52329
52391	SAWING MACHINES, METAL CUTTING & PT		3,129		1,487	52391
52425	SAWS SAWMILL MACHY EQUIP & PTS NES		3,479		24,735	52425
52448	PLANERS ROUTERS WOODWORKING & PARTS		4,824			52448
52560	PAPER CONVERTING MACHY & PARTS NES		3,600		9,765	52560
52612	OFFSET, LITHOGRAPHING PRESSES & PTS NO	5	40,088	6	15,220	52612
52616	PRINTING PRESSES AND PARTS N E S NO	6	11,447	5	8,193	52616
52659	PRINTING INDUSTRIES MACHY & PTS NES		3,600		1,649	52659
52732	WEAVING MACHINERY AND PARTS		5,333		11,736	52732
52740	KNITTING MACHINERY AND PARTS N E S		6,203		49,834	52740
52799	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY & PTS NES				109,154	52799
52924	SHOE-MAKING INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS		15,000		15,049	52924
52927	LEATHER TANNING MACHINERY & PTS NES				70,310	52927
54625	AGRICULTURAL EDGE TOOLS AND BLADES		1,353		1,355	54625
58125	CLOSED SEDANS, NEW NO			2	1,499	58125
58133	STATION WAGONS, NEW NO			1	794	58133
58149	PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES NES & CHASSIS NO			1	1,210	58149
58730	MOTORCYCLES NO			518	110,113	58730
58737	PTS, ACCESS FOR MOTORCYCLE MOTORCYCLE				16,765	58737
58739	MOTORCYCLES, SIDE CARS AND PARTS NO	2,162	365,804			58739
58999	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES		4,096		7,553	58999
59169	PLEASURE AND SPORTING CRAFT N E S NO	1,024	24,075	9,547	63,719	59169
59339	PTS & ACCESS. FOR SHIPS & BOATS NES				4,780	59339
60159	AIRCRAFT N E S NO	1	5,188	1	5,685	60159
60599	AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLIES EQUIPMENT & PTS				220	60599
61108	BICYCLES NO	18,746	266,458	42,573	622,121	61108
61116	BICYCLE SADDLES NO	500	293			61116
61120	PARTS AND ACCESS. FOR BICYCLES NES		182,013		149,704	61120
62129	TIRES, BICYCLE MOTORCYCLE PNEU. NEW NO	8,490	7,515	32,728	19,207	62129
62525	TIRE TUBES FOR BICYCLES MOTORCYCLES NO	50,460	12,712	52,200	12,513	62525
62529	TIRE TUBES N E S NO			600	138	62529
63419	TELEPHONE APPARATUS EQUIP AND PARTS		7,004		6,216	63419
63479	MAGNETIC TAPE N E S				7,779	63479
63790	PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND BLANKS NO	1,454	1,740	5,084	5,398	63790
63910	CAPACITORS, COMMUNICATION, & PARTS		215			63910
63945	SPEAKERS, ELECTRONIC COMMUNIC & PTS				15,703	63945
63994	PARTS OF TAPE & WIRE RECORDERS NES				17,561	63994
65399	PARTS OF HEATING EQUIPMENT N E S				42,641	65399
66189	ELECTRIC APPL FOR COOKING FOOD NES NO			17	23,270	66189
68143	INCANDESCENT LIGHTING FIXT & LAMPS		33,931		54,068	68143
68191	GLOBES REFLECTOR ETC FOR LIGHT FIXT		312,663		240,749	68191
68193	LAMP SHADES SHADE HOLDERS & PTS NES		25,327		10,363	68193
68199	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXT & PARTS NES		178,656		183,174	68199
69719	FOOD PREP APPLIANCES ELEC & PTS NES				1,781	69719
69899	LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT DOMESTIC & PT NES		10,627		6,787	69899
70390	MEASURING AND CONTROLLING INSTR NES		2,275			70390
70613	MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTR EQUIP & PT				313	70613
70624	DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, EQUIPMENT & PTS		1,785		1,785	70624
70710	OPTICAL MICROSCOPES & PTS EXC LENS NO	216	13,232	89	6,894	70710
70729	OPTICAL APPARATUS & INSTR & PTS NES		312			70729
70927	ELECTRICITY-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS NO	85	1,648	73	10,635	70927
70949	PHYSICAL PROP TEST EQUIP & PTS NES				23,160	70949
70952	LAB GLASSWARE CERAMIC WARE & PT NES		1,894		537	70952
74012	FURNITURE, WOODEN, WHOLD, NOT UPHOL		179,290		242,750	74012
74014	FURNITURE, METAL, WHOLD, NOT UPHOL		1,570		9,408	74014
74016	FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD, UPHOLSTERED		15,884		4,889	74016
74029	OFFICE FURN. & VISIBLE RECORD EQUIP				4,259	74029
74032	FURNITURE, CAMP, LAWN AND VERANDA		13,564		42,179	74032
74072	MATTRESSES NO	7,300	28,861	18,228	59,821	74072
75229	HAND SAWS, SAW BLADES & SAW PTS NES		579		1,832	75229
75252	AXES AND HATCHETS DOZ	222	1,541	338	3,494	75252



CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1967		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA COM		\$		\$	
75299	EDGE TOOLS, HAND, AND PARTS N E S		1,551		4,605	75299
75449	MECHANICS MEASURING TOOLS & PTS NES				1,916	75449
75532	ANVILS, VISES AND PARTS		8,327		16,439	75532
75552	HAMMERS, HAND DOZ	747	2,798	242	1,135	75552
75554	PLIERS DOZ	1,941	9,739	3,234	12,320	75554
75589	HAND TOOLS AND PARTS N E S		8,233		6,869	75589
75595	CHESTS, KITS AND SETS OF HAND TOOLS		674		9,077	75595
75820	SAFETY RAZOR BLADES GROSS	6,861	1,770	3,888	1,223	75820
75822	POCKET KNIVES NO	36,000	2,205	12,000	698	75822
75865	SCISSORS, SHEARS AND TRIMMERS NO	4,640	2,392	9,515	1,859	75865
75866	MANICURE AND PEDICURE IMPLEMENTS				1,620	75866
75899	OTHER CUTLERY N E S				698	75899
76149	BRUSHES N E S, AND MOPS		3,465		6,166	76149
77115	CALCULATING MACHINES AND PARTS NO			4	1,263	77115
77140	DUPLICATING MACHINES AND PARTS NO	8	3,171	32	16,620	77140
77152	TYPEWRITERS, PORTABLE NO	9,220	222,472	9,496	220,395	77152
77160	PARTS ATTACH ACCESS FOR TYPEWRITERS		400			77160
78149	UNDERWEAR N E S NO			28,800	11,108	78149
78317	OUTDOOR JACKETS NO			14,014	51,398	78317
78318	OVERCOATS AND TOPCOATS NO			2,578	16,648	78318
78319	OVERCOATS AND OUTDOOR JACKETS NO	16,244	77,593			78319
78328	SPORTS COATS AND BLAZERS NO			7,561	27,293	78328
78332	PANTS & BREECHES, MENS & BOYS, WOOL NO	2,885	8,281	1,900	5,944	78332
78333	PANTS & BREECHES, MENS & BOYS, COT. NO	165,048	296,404	259,381	467,503	78333
78335	PANTS & BREECHES, MENS & BOYS N E S NO	1,350	2,545			78335
78341	SHIRTS, COTTON, EXCEPT KNITTED NO	12,000	9,847	2,220	3,978	78341
78346	SHIRTS, OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED NO	4,194	6,125			78346
78390	SCARVES SHAWLS STOLDS OF WOVEN FAB. NO	13,964	10,750	32,812	22,601	78390
78399	OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S NO	3,503	5,185	4,229	20,276	78399
78470	SWEATERS CARDG KNIT WOOL MENS BOYS NO			8,032	17,175	78470
78479	SWEATERS & CARDIGANS, KNITTED N E S NO			7,200	3,635	78479
78482	T-SHIRTS, KNITTED, COTTON NO			119,436	49,167	78482
78485	SHIRTS, OUTERWEAR, KNIT. COTTON NES NO	72,000	26,240	267,348	136,826	78485
78499	OUTERWEAR, KNITTED N E S NO	19,382	8,907	2,525	7,160	78499
78618	HATS, WOMENS DOZ	287	4,435	1,675	24,218	78618
78639	HEADSQUARES AND KERCHIEFS DOZ			1,205	9,048	78639
78649	HEADWEAR N E S DOZ	4,600	7,855	2,610	4,962	78649
78664	GLOVES & MITTENS, WOVEN, SYN. FIBRE OZ PR	16,282	61,284			78664
78665	GLOVES & MITTENS, WOVEN, N E S OZ PR	4,450	15,780			78665
78670	GLOVES AND MITTENS, COTTON OZ PR			722	2,274	78670
78674	GLOVES & MITTENS, SYNTHETIC FIBRES OZ PR			9,410	37,774	78674
78679	GLOVES AND MITTENS, TEXTILE N E S OZ PR			250	1,279	78679
78680	GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER OZ PR	10,363	251,627	15,748	336,040	78680
78685	GLOVES, RUBBER OZ PR	22,124	27,085	16,148	18,579	78685
78689	GLOVES, WORK & SPECIAL PURPOSE NES OZ PR	6,528	7,053	6,133	8,463	78689
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL NO			6,709	36,427	78809
78899	MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL N E S				3,294	78899
78902	HANDKERCHIEFS, COTTON DOZ	47,229	48,832	75,394	78,243	78902
78952	WOMENS HANDBAGS AND PURSES DOZ	1,983	65,980	4,537	128,009	78952
78959	BILLFOLDS, WALLETS AND COIN PURSES DOZ	1,300	2,590	1,982	8,934	78959
78975	UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND PARTS DOZ	210	2,627			78975
78999	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S		4,381		6,228	78999
79012	BOOTS & SHOES MENS & BOYS LAST-MADE PAIR	452,056	1,131,945	292,044	858,668	79012
79014	BOOTS SHOES WOMEN & GIRLS LAST-MADE PAIR	288	915	2,604	5,428	79014
79016	BOOTS SHOES CHILD INFANTS LAST-MADE PAIR	63,264	74,750	74,904	103,781	79016
79040	WATERPROOF RUBBER FOOTWEAR PAIR	1,445,680	1,456,301	1,212,747	1,290,330	79040
79046	UTILITY FOOTWEAR, FABRIC TOPS PAIR	2,204,606	1,510,361	2,057,514	1,386,926	79046
79099	FOOTWEAR N E S PAIR	3,660	10,775	5,953	15,404	79099
81017	JEWELLERY OF PRECIOUS METALS		14,466		53,138	81017
81022	ROSARIES & RELIG. COSTUME JEWELLERY		38,810		31,245	81022
81027	COSTUME JEWELLERY N E S		299,887		404,029	81027
81049	SILVERWARE AND GOLDWARE N E S		1,765		2,098	81049
82023	ALARM CLOCKS N E S NO	2,000	2,115	12,396	12,745	82023
83237	SKIS PAIR	18,144	109,428	16,904	133,427	83237
83243	TENNIS BALLS DOZ	21,861	30,981	22,439	33,519	83243
83247	TENNIS & BADMINTON EQUIP & PTS NES		2,645		237	83247
83262	BALLS FOR SPORTS AND GAMES N E S		20,613		25,666	83262
83269	GLOVES PROTEC HEADGEAR ATHLETIC NES		3,723			83269
83285	FISHING TACKLE & PT NES, SPORTSMENS		1,032			83285
83288	HUNTING EQUIP PTS EXC FIREARMS AMMO		2,530		2,971	83288
83289	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES		18,485		27,298	83289
83709	GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT EQUIP N E S		2,573		4,310	83709
83711	DOLLS		3,366		13,213	83711
83716	STUFFED ANIMALS		1,005		3,376	83716
83720	CONSTRUCTION TOYS AND PARTS		2,522		21,828	83720
83733	MECHANICAL TOYS AND PARTS		8,914		12,926	83733
83789	TOYS AND PARTS N E S		68,597		46,038	83789
83792	TRICYCLES AND PARTS NO			225	679	83792
83799	CHILDRENS VEHICLES AND PARTS N E S				27,054	83799
84418	WILTON CARPET IN ROLLS, WOOL & HAIR SQ FT	81,874	32,359	42,987	14,001	84418
84428	WILTON RUGS MATS RUNNERS, WOOL HAIR SQ FT	8,425	6,856	15,210	12,416	84428
84432	ORIENTAL RUGS, GENUINE SQ FT	4,092	2,959	5,495	5,467	84432
84439	RUGS CARPETS RUNNERS WOOL HAIR NES SQ FT	9,486	7,880	26,346	8,643	84439
84462	CARPET IN ROLLS, COT &/OR SYN FIBRE SQ FT			900	1,998	84462
84483	HEMP, JUTE & SISAL MATS AND MATTING SQ FT	1,116,315	123,561	1,248,106	137,599	84483
84492	RUBBER MATS AND MATTING		27,346		68,251	84492
84505	CURTAINS N E S LB			4,500	1,520	84505
84510	DRAPERIES & TAPESTRIES EXCEPT RUGS LB			110	12,164	84510
84633	BLANKETS OF COTTON NO	65,790	39,616	65,150	39,491	84633





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			QUANTITY	VALUE \$	QUANTITY	VALUE \$	
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA CON						
84639	BLANKETS N E S	NO	8,000	10,088	14,200	17,418	84639
84645	SHEETS, BED, EXCEPT RUBBER	NO	1,576	1,932			84645
84650	PILLOW CASES, TEXTILE	NO			7,200	861	84650
84711	TABLECLOTHS	LB	149,878	142,337	149,902	159,449	84711
84715	TABLE NAPKINS, TEXTILE	LB	28,131	32,406	35,728	47,572	84715
84728	TABLE SETS	LB	115,274	102,871	121,586	111,630	84728
84739	TABLE DRESSER COVERS SCARFS ETC NES	LB	45,262	38,394	19,920	16,234	84739
84805	TOWELS, COTTON	LB	412,426	278,125	620,718	443,289	84805
84807	TOWELS, LINEN	LB	385,515	291,447	490,601	349,290	84807
84810	TOWELS N E S	LB	29,949	20,304	30,847	22,460	84810
84839	WASHCLOTHS, BATH MATS AND SETS	LB	11,401	9,877	11,111	9,413	84839
84909	FURNITURE COVERS, TEXTILE					14,215	84909
84999	HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND SUPPLIES NES			3,450		15,180	84999
85034	BREAD BOXES CANISTERS & COOKIE JARS			1,055		2,843	85034
85039	FOOD PREP. AND STORAGE UTENSILS NES			4,270		16,391	85039
85044	FOOD CHOPPERS, CUTTERS, HAND & PTS			26,488		50,838	85044
85049	KITCHEN TOOLS & HAND APPL & PTS NES			324		8,505	85049
85059	KITCHEN AND TABLE CUTLERY N E S			602		4,894	85059
85062	TABLEWARE, CERAMIC			77,470		224,074	85062
85063	TUMBLER & STEAMWARE GLASS OR CRYSTAL			378,781		421,385	85063
85064	TABLEWARE, GLASS N E S			453,617		646,379	85064
85069	TABLEWARE N E S			5,009		8,490	85069
86209	SEWING MACHINES, DOMESTIC	NO	720	15,441	546	17,340	86209
86216	PARTS OF DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES			200			86216
86404	SUITCASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS			66,799		71,844	86404
86499	LUGGAGE N E S			42,187		28,837	86499
86520	TOILET AND COSMETIC BRUSHES N E S			14,727		9,409	86520
86549	TOILET ARTICLES, SETS AND PARTS NES			14,038		8,874	86549
86608	MATCHES EXCEPT BOOK MATCHES			13,617		21,449	86608
86640	SMOKERS ACCESSORIES N E S			77,565		75,336	86640
86712	TRAYS			247		2,629	86712
86716	HHOLD BASKETS BOXES CANS & BAGS NES			18,935		40,146	86716
86728	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, CHINA			1,384		12,464	86728
86730	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, GLASS			220,968		310,918	86730
86732	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE N E S			11,690		92,397	86732
86799	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S			4,993		21,540	86799
87930	NARCOTICS	OZ	15,871	43,441	38,777	113,929	87930
87999	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD NES			546		928	87999
88019	SURGICAL AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES N E S			306			88019
89325	BOOKS PUB BY FOREIGN GOVT UN & NATO					17,092	89325
89329	DICTIONARIES ENCYCLOPAEDIAS ATLASES			3,618		954	89329
89341	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS NES EXC ENGLISH			442		6,111	89341
89345	NOVELS AND WORKS OF FICTION N E S			6,025		5,485	89345
89349	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS N E S			16,787		19,435	89349
89417	PHOTOGRAPHS					6,310	89417
89439	PICTURE REPRODUCTIONS N E S					6,161	89439
89528	DECALCOMANIA TRANSFERS					6,893	89528
89581	TOURIST LITERATURE					39,058	89581
89599	PRINTED MATTER N E S					6,214	89599
90149	STATIONERY & PAPER OFFICE SUPPL NES					1,100	90149
90253	PENCILS, BLACK OR COLOURED N E S	GROSS	33,764	28,278	44,850	31,724	90253
90273	DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS			4,555		1,295	90273
90280	PENCIL LEADS			759		210	90280
90299	WRITING INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S			900		100	90299
90424	LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS AND PARTS N E S			637			90424
90499	STATIONERS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES NES			4,036		3,719	90499
91204	PROJECTORS, STILL PICTURE	NO			4	1,820	91204
91208	PROJECTORS, MOTION PICTURE	NO			2	2,270	91208
91219	PROJECTION APPARATUS & PARTS N E S			9,227		69,472	91219
91539	UNEXPOSED PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM N E S			9,748		3,840	91539
91813	MOTION PICTURE FILM, SOLD, EXPOSED	FT			620,814	51,376	91813
92124	PIANOS	NO		23,196	48	33,090	92124
92152	WIND INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S	NO	9,643	14,433	17,472	30,021	92152
92165	STRINGED INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS NES	NO	4,760	28,859	3,077	22,260	92165
92176	ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS AND PARTS	NO	1,224	33,679	2,218	62,747	92176
92199	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S			16,659		13,449	92199
93001	SHOTGUNS	NO	167	10,139	185	11,183	93001
93006	RIFLES, CENTREFIRE, NON-MILITARY	NO	6	405	284	15,652	93006
93007	RIFLES, RIMFIRE, NON-MILITARY	NO	144	3,598	360	9,191	93007
93016	FIREARMS, NON-MILITARY NES & PARTS	NO	46,058	126,461	51,354	153,204	93016
93019	AMMUNITION, NON-MILITARY USE & PTS			37,511		60,289	93019
93099	MILITARY WEAPONS, ORDNANCE & PT NES			638			93099
94418	BUTTONS, PLASTIC	GROSS		810		1,778	94418
94445	BUTTONS NES, BUTTON BACKS AND PARTS	GROSS	315	3,970	2,900	6,673	94445
94455	NEEDLES, EXCEPT MACHINE NEEDLES		2,796	4,172	7,814	4,295	94455
94458	PIVS			26,751		24,093	94458
94469	SLIDE, ZIPPER FASTENERS AND PARTS			31,445		22,780	94469
94499	SEWING ACCESSORIES AND NOTIONS NES			12,876		4,399	94499
94604	DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS & ENGRAVING ORIG	NO			947	28,936	94604
94608	PAINTINGS AND PASTELS, MADE BY HAND	NO	41	1,463	277	56,063	94608
94620	SCULPTURES AND STATUES, ORIGINAL	NO			37	45,475	94620
94630	ANTIQUES AT LEAST 100 YEARS OLD NES					2,305	94630
94640	COLLECTIONS & COLLECTORS ITEMS NES					22,132	94640
94915	PREFABRICATED STRUCTURES & PTS NES			71,288		5,034	94915
94928	LETTERS & NUMERALS OTHER THAN PAPER					909	94928
94929	SIGNS AND ADVERTISING DISPLAYS NES			632		500	94929
94952	ARTIFICIAL & ORNAMENTAL FLOWERS ETC			17,389		20,873	94952
94954	XMAS TREE DECORATIONS EXCEPT LIGHTS			13,762		9,713	94954
94956	PYROTECHNIC ARTICLES FIREWORKS NES					1,200	94956





CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1956		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1967		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA CON</u>		\$		\$	
94958	VACUUM BOTTLES AND JUGS AND PARTS NO	79,641	25,898	17,207	5,076	94958
94966	NON-ELEC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PT NES		42,218		67,703	94966
94995	NOVELTIES AND ART GOODS N E S		1,159		22,549	94995
94999	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS N E S		261		3,083	94999
95036	SHIPPING CONTAINERS GLASS & PTS NES		26,063		26,461	95036
95055	BARRELS AND KEGS, WOODEN NO			440	1,000	95055
95066	SHIPPING CONTAINERS WOODEN & PT NES		276			95066
96109	LEATHER END PRODUCTS N E S				1,453	96109
96118	DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, RUBBER		6,166		3,551	96118
96129	RUBBER END PRODUCTS N E S		24,772		21,472	96129
96154	MOTOR AND STEAMER RUGS, LAP RUGS NO	18,785	22,185	60,690	82,202	96154
96156	TENTS NO	10,845	221,693	17,696	415,466	96156
96159	TEXTILE END PRODUCTS N E S				74,829	96159
97010	IMPORT PACKING, RE-USABLE NOT DESCR		54,584		116,422	97010
97030	GOODS RETURNED WITHIN FIVE YEARS		29,968		6,283	97030
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$200.00 EACH		378,286		257,513	97075
			21,708,865		28,528,709	

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Trade of Canada



# APPENDIX F

1966

## UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE 1966

Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month Dec. (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date 1966 (dollars)	Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month Dec. (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date 1966 (dollars)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA				533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS & MATRLS NEC	5 000	111 513
0	FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	3 392 732	26 598 056	541	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	3 323	84 371
1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	-	59 907	551	ESSENT OILS & PERFME ETC MAT	-	1 240
2	CRUDE MATRLS INEDIB EXC FUEL	417 615	6 798 858	553	PERFUMERY, COSMETICS ETC NEC	-	656
3	MINERAL FUELS LUBRICANTS ETC	-	3 192	554	SOAPS, CLEANSERS, POLISHES ETC	-	2 189
4	OILS & FATS, ANIMAL & VEG	-	282 602	581	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLs NEC	-	22 594
5	CHEMICALS	26 628	548 916	599	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	7 222	207 551
6	MFD GOODS BY CHIEF MATERIAL	173 609	774 654	611	LEATHER	-	5 357
7	MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIP	439 955	1 802 769	621	RUBBER MATERIALS NEC	400	400
8	MISC MANUFACTRD ARTICLES NEC	107 093	368 368	629	RUBBER ARTICLES NEC	-	4 723
9	ITEMS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND	-	2 212	632	WOOD MANUFACTURES, NEC	166 761	394 108
03	FISH AND FISH PREPARATIONS	-	2 832	641	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1 852	339 335
04	CEREALS & CEREAL PREPRIONS	3 391 932	24 382 913	651	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	-	3 617
05	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	-	877 792	652	COTTON FABRICS WOVEN NEC	-	940
08	FEEDING-STUFF FOR ANIMAL NEC	-	1 331 915	653	TEXTILE FAB WOV NEC EXC COT	-	768
09	MISC FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	800	2 604	662	BRICK OTH CLAY CONSTRUCT MAT	-	6 759
11	BEVERAGES	-	1 900	663	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NEC	-	4 147
12	TOBACCO & TOBAC MANUFACTURES	-	58 007	664	GLASS	-	1 995
21	HIDES SKINS FURSKINS, UNDRSSD	262 752	2 581 634	665	GLASSWARE	-	1 332
22	OIL-SEEDS OIL NUTS & KERNELS	-	2 439 694	667	PEARLS, DIAM & PREC ETC STNS	-	2 060
23	RUBBER, CRUDE INC RECLAIM & SYN	-	397 099	684	ALUMINUM AND ALUMINUM ALLOYS	-	4 197
24	WOOD, LUMBER AND CORK	-	21 801	695	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACHINES	4 596	4 916
25	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	-	269 337	711	POWER GENR MACH EXC EL & PTS	-	3 289
26	TEXTILE FIBERS AND WASTES	-	9 188	712	AGRI MACH APPL & PTS, TRCTRS	-	136 585
27	CRUDE FERTILIZERS & MINERALS	-	557 395	714	OFFICE MACHINES AND PARTS	408 573	800 000
28	METALLIFEROUS ORES & SCRAP	154 113	504 068	717	METALWORKING MACHINERY	-	6 116
29	ANIMAL & VEG MTRL NEC CRUDE	750	18 642	718	TEXTILE & LEA MACHY & PARTS	-	84 663
33	PETROLEUM & PETROL PRODUCTS	-	3 192	719	MACH FOR SPECIAL IND & PARTS	3 724	202 468
41	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	-	282 602	722	MACHNRY, APPLNCES & PTS, NEC	9 144	313 321
51	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS & COMPOUND	11 083	118 802	723	ELECT PRW MACHY SWTCHGR & PT	3 126	20 483
53	DYEING COLORNG ETC MATERIALS	5 000	111 513	724	ELECTRICITY DIST EQUIP & PTS	8 600	8 600
54	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	3 323	84 371	725	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APP & PTS	1 295	35 701
55	ESSENT OILS ETC & POLISH ETC	-	4 085	726	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HH & PTS	-	6 356
58	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLs ETC	-	22 594	729	ELECTRO-MED, X-RAY APP & PTS	717	31 143
59	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	7 222	207 551	732	ELECT MACHY APPR & PARTS NEC	3 976	149 933
61	LEATHR & ART NEC & FURSKN DR	-	5 357	734	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES, VEH PTS	-	3 378
62	RUBBER MANUFACTURES, NEC	400	5 123	821	AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	-	733
63	WOOD & CORK MANUFACTURES NEC	166 761	394 108	812	PLUMB, HEAT, LIGHT FIXT ETC	-	5 402
64	PAPER PAPERBOARD & MFRS	1 852	339 335	821	FURNITURE	-	1 572
65	YARN FABRIC & ARTICLES TEXTLE	-	5 325	831	TRAVEL AND PERSONAL GOODS	-	2 704
66	NONMETL MINERAL MANUFCTR NEC	-	16 293	841	CLTHNG NEC ELAS KNIT FAB ETC	-	7 614
68	NON-FERROUS METALS	-	4 197	861	SCIENTIFIC ETC INSTR & APPAR	27 987	139 463
69	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NEC	4 596	4 916	862	PHOTOG & CINEMATOG SUPPLIES	868	3 836
71	MACHINERY, OTH THAN ELECTRIC	422 241	1 546 442	863	M P FILM EXPOSED/DEVELOPED	-	18 499
72	ELEC MACHINRY APPARATUS ETC	17 714	252 216	891	SOUND EQUIP ETC & MUSC INSTR	75 490	130 243
73	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	-	4 111	892	PRINTED MATTER	600	16 358
81	PLUMBNG ETC FIXTRS & FITTINGS	-	5 402	893	ARTCLS FINISHED, PLASTIC NEC	1 487	3 781
82	FURNITURE	-	1 572	894	PERAMBULATORS, GAMES, ETC	661	4 643
83	TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS, ETC	-	2 704	895	OFFICE & STATNRY SUPPL NEC	-	3 007
84	CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES	-	7 614	896	WORKS OF ART, ANTIQUES, ETC	-	2 180
86	PROF INS FOTO GOODS CLKS ETC	28 855	161 798	899	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES NEC	-	29 066
89	MISC MANUFACTURD ARTICLES NEC	78 238	189 278	931	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS N/C/CLASS	-	1 762
93	SPEC TRANS NOT CLASS BY KIND	-	1 762	941	ANIMALS, LIVE, NEC, INC ZOO ANM	-	450
94	ANIMALS NEC, INCL ZOO ANMLS	-	450	0313	SHELLFISH, EXCPT PREP OR CND	-	2 832
031	FISH, FRSH, FRZN, SALTD, DRD	-	2 832	0440	CORN (MAIZE), UNMILLED	-	8 943 580
044	CORN (MAIZE), UNMILLED	-	8 943 580	0459	CEREAL GRAINS, UNMILLED, NEC	3 391 932	15 434 761
045	CEREAL GRAINS, UNMILLED, NEC	3 391 932	15 434 761	0488	CEREAL, FLOUR & STARCH PREPS	-	4 572
048	CEREAL FLOUR & STARCH PREPS	-	4 572	0548	VEG PRODCTS NEC, FRSH OR DRD	-	877 792
054	VEGS, FRSH, FROZEN OR DRIED	-	877 792	0813	OIL-CAKE, MEAL AND RESIDUES	-	1 331 915
081	FEED-STUFF FOR ANIMALS, NEC	-	1 331 915	0910	EDIBLE FATS, PREPARED	-	204
091	MARGARINE AND SHORTENING	-	204	0990	SOUP, SAUCE, YEAST, VINEGAR	800	2 400
099	FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	800	2 400	1124	DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERGES	-	1 900
112	BEVERAGES, ALCOHOLIC	-	1 900	1210	TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	-	45 581
121	TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	-	45 581	1222	CIGARETTES	-	12 426
122	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	-	12 426	2111	CATTLE, EQUINE HIDES, UNDRSD	262 752	2 530 669
112	HIDES/SKINS UNDRSSD, EXC FUR	262 752	2 569 294	2112	CALF & KIP SKINS, UNDRRESSED	-	38 625
211	FUR SKINS, UNDRRESSED	-	12 340	2120	FUR SKINS, UNDRRESSED	-	12 340
212	FUR SKINS, UNDRRESSED	-	12 340	2211	PEANUTS, GROUND/NUTS, GREEN	-	345 059
221	OIL SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS	-	2 439 694	2214	SOYBEANS, EXCPT COFFEE SUBST	-	2 094 635
231	RUBBER, CRD, INCL SYN&RECLMD	-	397 099	2312	RUBBER, SYNTHETIC AND SUBST	-	337 099
243	WOOD, SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKD	-	21 801	2433	LUMBER, HARDWOOD	-	21 801
251	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	-	269 337	2515	COTTON PULP AND PULP, NEC	-	8 371
265	VEG FIB & WSTE EX COT & JUTE	-	8 000	2516	CHEM-WORLUP DISSOLVNG GRADES	-	260 966
266	MAN-MD FIB & WASTE EX GLASS	-	1 188	2662	VEG FIB & WSTE EX COT & JUTE	-	8 000
274	SULFUR & CRUDE IRON PYRITES	-	538 690	2741	FIBERS, MAN-MADE NONCELLULOS	-	1 188
276	CRUDE MINERALS, NEC	-	18 705	2764	SULFUR CRUDE AND REFINED	-	538 690
283	NON-FERROUS MTL ORES & CONC	154 113	504 068	2839	ASBESTOS, UNMANUFACTURED	-	18 705
291	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	-	15 973	2910	ORE & CONCNTRT BASE MTL NEC	154 113	504 068
292	VEGETABLE MATERIAL NEC CRUDE	750	2 669	2925	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	-	15 973
332	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	-	3 192	3329	PLANTING SEEDS, FRUIT&SPORES	750	2 669
411	OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, NEC	-	282 602	4113	PETROLEUM JELLY AND WAXES	-	2 411
512	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	3 900	94 728	5120	PET & COAL PROD NEC EX CHEM	-	781
513	INORG CHEM ELMNTS, OXIDES, ETC	7 183	7 183	5132	ANIMAL OILS, FATS & GREASES	-	282 602
514	INORGANIC CHEMICALS NEC	-	15 646	5147	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	3 900	94 728
515	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIALS	-	1 245	5150	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, NEC	7 183	7 183
				5151	INORGANIC CHEMICALS, NEC	-	15 646
				5331	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIAL	-	1 245
				5333	PIGMENTS & PIGMNT-LIKE MTRLs	-	75 153
					PAINTS & RELATED MTRLs NEC	5 000	36 360



Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month Dec. (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date 1966 (dollars)	Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month Dec. (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date 1966 (dollars)
5413	ANTIBIOTICS,BULK EXC 2 SUBST	-	20 183	8911	PHONOGRAPHS,SOUND RECORDERS	54 935	81 899
5415	HORMONES,BULK,EXC OF 2 SUBST	-	5 850	8912	PHONOGRPH RCORDS,RCRDING MED	20 555	38 472
5416	GLYCOSIDE,BLOOD DERIVATS,ETC	514	5 900	8914	PIANOS,OTHR STRING MUSC INST	-	3 965
5417	MEDICINALS,PHARMACEUTCL PREP	2 809	39 443	8918	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS NEC	-	5 907
5419	PHARMCTL GOODS & PREPS NEC	-	12 995	8921	MAPS,BOOKS,BOUND PERIODICALS	-	12 736
5511	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS	-	490	8922	NEWSPAPRS,PERIODICALS,UNBOUND	600	600
5512	SYNTHETIC PERFUME&FLAVR MTRL	-	750	8923	MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC	-	1 500
5530	TOILET PREPARATIONS, NEC	-	656	8929	PRINTED MATTER NEC	-	1 522
5542	SURFCE ACTV AGNIS,WASH PREPS	-	2 189	8930	FINISHED PLASTIC PRODUCTS,NEC	1 487	3 781
5811	CONDNSTN,POLYADDTN, PLASTICS	-	4 511	8942	CHLDRNS TOYS,INDOOR GMES ETC	-	1 994
5812	POLYMZN & COPOLYMZN PLASTICS	-	18 083	8944	FISHNG,HUNTING,OUTDR SPRT EQP	661	2 649
5995	STARCH,GLUTN,CASEIN,GLUE,ETC	-	9 764	8952	PENS,PENCILS,CRAYONS,CHALK	-	1 745
5996	WOOD CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	-	75 041	8959	INK,INK PADS,OFFCE SUPLY NEC	-	1 262
5997	OTH ORGANIC CHEM PRODS NEC	6 019	66 481	8960	WORKS OF ART,ANTIQUES,ETC	-	2 180
5999	CHEMICAL PRODS & PREPS NEC	1 203	56 265	8992	HAND SIEVES, PLAITS, ETC	-	500
6119	LEATHER, NEC	-	5 357	8996	ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCES,ETC	-	19 534
6210	RUBBER SHEETS,HOSE,TUBNG,ETC	400	400	8999	OTHER MFD ARTICLES NEC	-	9 032
6291	RUBBR TIRES&TBES,VEHCL,ARCF	-	1 332	9310	SPECIAL TRANSACTION N/CLASFD	-	1 762
6293	HYGENIC ARTICLES,UNHARDND RBR	-	3 071	9410	ANIMALS,LIVE,NEC INC ZOO ANM	-	450
6298	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NEC	-	320				
6328	MFG ARTICLES OF WOOD, NEC	166 761	394 108		CZECHOSLOVAKIA TOTAL . . . .	4 557 632	37 239 534
6416	BLOG BOARD OF WOLPL OR VEG	-	12 733				
6418	PAPER & PAPERBOARD, MACH-MDE	1 852	326 602				
6514	YARN THREAD, COTTON EXC GREY	-	3 617				
6521	FABRIC COTTON WOVEN GREY	-	940				
6536	FABRIC CELLULOSIC FIB WOVEN	-	768				
6623	REFRACTORY BRICK & CON MATLS	-	6 759				
6632	ABRASIVE CLOTH & SIMILAR ART	-	1 917				
6636	MFG OF MIN MATL NEC EX CERAM	-	2 230				
6649	GLASS NEC	-	1 995				
6651	CONTAINERS & CLOSURES OF GLS	-	280				
6658	LAB GLASSWARE & GLAS ART NEC	-	1 052				
6670	PEARLS, DIAM & PREC ETC STNS	-	2 060				
6840	ALUM UNWROUGHT & BAR ROD ETC	-	4 197				
6952	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACH NEC	4 596	4 916				
7115	INT CMB ENG,EX AIRCRFT,& PTS	-	3 289				
7121	MACH FOR CULT,ETC SOIL & PTS	-	1 998				
7122	HARVESTING,ETC MACHS & PARTS	-	11 916				
7123	DAIRY MACHINES, NEC, & PARTS	-	800				
7125	TRACTORS,EX ROAD & IND TRCTS	-	98 734				
7129	AGRIC MACHY, APPL NEC & PTS	-	23 137				
7141	TYPEWRTRS & CHECK-WRITNG MCH	55 405	83 278				
7142	COMPUTERS,CALCULATNG ETC MCH	283 051	517 287				
7143	STAT MCH PUNCHD CARD OR TAPE	33 065	64 980				
7149	OFFICE MACH NEC, OFF MCH PTS	37 052	134 455				
7151	MACHINE TOOLS, METALWORKING	-	1 496				
7152	METALWORKNG MCH,EX TLS & PTS	-	4 620				
7171	TEXT MACH INCL LNDRY, & PTS	-	83 863				
7172	LEATH,ETC WKG MCH,NEC, & PTS	800	800				
7181	PULP & PAPER PROC MACH & PTS	1 908	84 420				
7182	PRINTNG & BOOKBNDG MCH & PTS	1 816	21 464				
7183	FOOD PROCSSNG IND MACH & PTS	-	23 421				
7184	CONSTR MINING MCHS NEC & PTS	-	19 102				
7185	MINRL MLD,GLSS WKG MCH & PTS	-	54 061				
7191	HEATING & COOLING EQUIPMENT	3 078	19 429				
7192	PUMPS AND CENTRIFUGES & PTS	-	2 275				
7193	MECHANICAL HANDLING EQUIPMNT	-	159 747				
7195	POWERD TOOLS NONEL NEC & PTS	5 190	6 140				
7196	NONELECT MACHINES, NEC & PTS	-	8 749				
7197	BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS & PTS	-	1 772				
7198	MACHNRY, MECH APPL NEC & PTS	-	93 021				
7199	PTS & ACCESS FOR MACHNRY,NEC	876	22 188				
7221	ELECTRIC POWER MACHY & PTS	-	4 740				
7222	ELEC CIRCT MKNG & BRKNG APPR	3 126	15 743				
7232	ELECT INSULATORS & FITTINGS	8 600	8 600				
7249	TELECOM APPR & PARTS NEC	1 295	35 701				
7250	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HH & PTS	-	6 356				
7261	ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPR & PTS	717	6 963				
7262	X-RAY APPARATUS & PTS	-	24 180				
7292	ELECTRIC LAMPS AND PARTS	-	984				
7293	ELECTRN TUBES, SIMLR & PTS	2 192	5 073				
7294	AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL EQUIP	-	597				
7295	ELEC MEASURNG & CNTRL INSTR	1 216	142 711				
7299	ELECTRICAL MACHY & PTS, NEC	568	568				
7320	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	-	3 378				
7349	AIRSHIPS & BALLOONS, & PARTS	-	733				
8124	LIGHT FIX & FIT, LAMPS & PTS	-	5 402				
8210	FURNITURE	-	1 572				
8310	TRAVEL AND PERSONAL GOODS	-	2 704				
8414	CLTHG ELAS FAB ARTS ETC KNIT	-	200				
8415	HEADGEAR INCL HEAD-BANDS ETC	-	4 627				
8418	CLTHNG & FTWR EX NEW FOR RLF	-	2 787				
8611	OPTICAL ELEMENTS	1 566	1 566				
8613	MICROSCOPES,OPTCL APPLNG,NEC	-	1 336				
8615	MOTION PIC CAMERAS,PRJTR,ETC	2 578	2 796				
8616	PHOTOGR & MOTN PIC EQPT, NEC	7 930	7 930				
8617	MEDICAL,DENTAL INSTR,EX ELEC	10 760	49 855				
8619	SURVEYNG,NAVIGATONL ETC INSTR	5 153	75 980				
8624	PLTS,FILM UNEX & PHOTO PAPER	868	3 836				
8630	MOTION PICTURE FILM,EXPOSED	-	18 499				



## APPENDIX G

### Public Holidays in Czechoslovakia

#### Currency and Exchange Rates

#### Public Holidays

January 1, (New Year's Day)  
Easter Monday  
May 1, (Labour Day)  
May 9, (1945 Liberation)  
October 28 (Nationalization Day)  
December 25, 26, (Christmas)

#### Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Koruna (Kcs) which is divided into 100 heller.

Notes: 100, 50, 25, 10, 3 Kcs

Coins: 1 Kcs, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1 heller

#### Value of

Foreign Currency	Canadian Dollar
Unit	in Foreign
Canadian Dollars	Currency Units

as at June 7, 1968

0.1496

6.64





## APPENDIX H

### List of Czechoslovak Export-Import Organizations and their Spheres of Activity:

ARTIA	— Ve Smečkách 30, Praha 1 Cultural commodities, books, gramophone records, musical instruments, stamps, antiques	CZECHOSLOVAK FILMEXPORT	heat-resistant goods — Václavské náměstí 28, Praha 1 Films
ČECHOFRACHT	— Na příkopě 8, Praha 1 Maritime shipping and international forwarding	CHEMAPOL	— Panská 9, Praha 1 Chemical, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic goods of all kinds
CENTROTEX	— Třída dukelských hrdinů 47, Praha 7 Textile and textile raw materials	EXICO	— Třída dukelských hrdinů 47, Praha 7 Shoes, gloves, furs, raw hides
ČESKOSLOVENSKA KERAMIKA	— Jáma 1, Praha 1 Ceramic ware, abrasives,	FERROMET	— Opletalova 27, Praha 1 Metallurgical products
		GLASSEXPOR	— Liberec Glass
ASPEKTA	— Jáma 1, Praha 1 Inspection of goods in foreign trade		Licenses, patents, engineering and consulting services
INVESTA	— Třída dukelských hrdinů 47, Praha 7 Textile, shoemaking and leather-working machines	PRAGOEXPORT	— Jungmannova 34, Praha 1 Toys, office supplies, pencils, leather fancy goods, fancy goods
JABLONEX	— Jablonce nad Nisou Costume jewelry	PRAGOINVEST	— Václavské náměstí 56, Praha 1 Compressors, heavy engineering goods
KOOSPOL	— Třída dukelských hrdinů 47, Praha 7 Foodstuffs and beverages of all kinds	RAPID	— Ulice 28. října 13, Praha 1 Czechoslovak advertising agency
KOVO	— Třída dukelských hrdinů 47, Praha 7 Precision engineering, light current electrical engineering, telecommunication equipment, office and polygraphic machines, computers, hospital equipment	ŠKODAEXPORT	— Václavské náměstí 56, Praha 1 Power engineering and metallurgical equipment, tobacco machines, electric locomotives, trolley buses



LIGNA	— Vodičkova 41, Praha 1 Timber, wood products, paper, paper goods	STROJEXPORT	— Václavské náměstí 56, Praha 1 Building machines, ceramic factories, cement mills, heavy current electrical engineering, pumps, en- gineering equipment
MERKURIA	— Třída dukelských hrdinů 47 Praha 7 Tools, fine mechanics and optics, cooling equipment laundries, chemical clean- ing plants	STROJIMPORT	— Václavské náměstí 1, Praha 1 Machine tools, woodworking machines, measuring in- struments
METALIMEX	— Štěpánská 34, Praha 1 Solid fuels, ores, nonferrous metals, synthetic crystals, lasers	TECHNOEXPORT	— Václavské náměstí 56, Praha 1 Equipment for the chemical and food industries
MOTOKOV	— Třída dukelských hrdinů 47 Praha 7 Passenger cars, motorcycles, tractors, farm machines, technical rubber goods, road-vehicle assembly shops	TRANSAKTA	— Letenská 11, Praha 1 Trade mediation, barter trade, representation of foreign firms in Czecho- slovakia
OMNIPOL	— Washingtonova 11, Praha 1 Aircraft, airport equipment, hunting arms, explosives	TUZEX	— Rytířská 13, Praha 1 Retail sale of goods for foreign currencies
POLYTECHNA	— Václavské náměstí 8, Praha 1	UNICOOP	— Těšnov 5, Praha 1 Cooperative foreign trade organization

Source: The American Review of East-West Trade.









